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A Little Journey to Historic Lands

By WM. H. MAHER

"ON TO RICHMOND"

It is difficult to outgrow one's prejudices.

As a boy, from the age of twelve to sixteen, I was "brought up" on Horace Greeley. I was an abolitionist before the war; a Lincoln standard bearer; a Union sympathizer. There were two cities in the south that were far worse, to my thinking, than Sodom and Gomorrah. They were Charleston, S. C., and Richmond, Va.

It goes without saying that I was in full sympathy with Greeley's daily slogan of "On to Richmond," and like all the people of the north, during those long and weary years, my heart was sick and sore over the constant stories of advances, followed by disasters and retreats, until Grant and Sheridan began the hammering process that eventually led to victory.

As the story was flashed back to us of their steady advances, and of Sheridan's gallant dashes towards the environs of what seemed to be worse than hell itself, I hoped that the tortures of Libby prison would be visited upon

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, RICHMOND

everyone who had sat by and permitted them, and that the place so vile as to have been the home of Jefferson Davis should blotted off the face of the earth.

"I haven't forgiven any of those rebels — big or little. I don't ever expect to do so, unless I meet them face to face, and, then, somehow, I find myself feeling a little less bitterly toward them, and being willing that they should live unhung.

Some years ago, after a visit to the inland southern states, I began to think that I would like to see some of the famous battlefields of Virginia, and particularly that I would like to see Richmond. This desire grew upon me until the other day, when we boarded an apartment car, on the C. & O. R. R., at Cincinnati, and, taking Greeley's long deferred advice, started "On to Richmond."

Richmond is distant from Toledo, by way of Cincinnati, about 800 miles, being 590 miles, and nineteen hours of time from Cincinnati. The train leaving the Ohio city at 9 p. m. is due in Richmond at 3:30 p. m. the following day. It is a ride through grand scenery, and it is a pity that any part of it should be made in the night, but the roadbed is so rough and has so many sharp curves that people who are liable to carsickness should be prepared for a dreaded attack. The railroad company will not thank me for mentioning this, however. Now let us step off the car into Richmond.

Richmond.

When you have visited a strange city and sit down afterward to think over what you have seen, what a medley of things comes to your mind! It takes you quite a while to sort them out, arrange them to your satisfaction and decide which of them you think worth remembering. As the months go by you find yourself forgetting most of the details, but the important points grow just that much clearer.

The first thing about Richmond that strikes you, as your bus seemingly climbs up several steep hills, is that the city must be built on the top of a very high mountain; and indeed it is a long pull from the level of the railroad to the high ground of the hotel. This is explained to you in a poem which is said to have been written by "one of Richmond's gifted daughters," and begins:

Oh, Richmond! Richmond! Richmond!
Upon thy seven hills
Like one of old, we wot of well,
Thy fame the whole world fills.

It is not to be supposed that the seven hills are piled one above the other, though that seems to be the case when we take our first ride.

Richmond is on the James river, about 80 miles from Newport News, which is on Chesapeake bay. No doubt you remember reciting this, as you pointed it out on the map long ago, but all I am trying to do is to renew your early recollections.

If I should say Richmond is a beautiful city it might mean much or little, just as you interpreted it; it is a difficult sentence to avoid.

What are its beauties?

First, the beauty of age. It is no upstart, smelling of lime and mortar. It was laid off as a town in 1737, and became the capital of the state in 1779. The streets are wide, the business buildings harmonize one with the other, instead of having a skyscraper towering over a shanty beside it. The residence streets are glorious with immense live oaks and magnolias, and houses, walls and fences are decorated with Virginia creeper, the English ivy, which retains its leaves in winter, and the flowering honeysuckle vine. The residences in the best streets have individuality, as have the yards and larger grounds surrounding them, and houses a century old have grace as well as age to make them interesting.

Richmond is beautiful because of what the living have done to honor the dead.

Not even Baltimore, so long known as the "Monumental City" can vie with it in the excellence of its tributes to the heroes of its past.

In Honor of the Great.

In Capital Square is an equestrian statue of Washington, surrounded by Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, Chief Justice Marshall, Nelson, Mason and Lewis, which is said to be one of the great works of the world. It is a grand design, teaching the gratitude that a state should have for its great men, and filling the soul with pleasure by its grace and eloquence.

Not far away is a bronze statue of

STATE CAPITOL IN RICHMOND.

Stonewall Jackson, made by Foley, of Dublin, said to be the best reproduction of the general in existence.

Here also is a statue of Henry Clay, the work of Hart, that is as fine as our own statue of McKinley.

In the court of the hotel, the Jefferson, stands a statue of Thomas Jefferson, fashioned by Valentine from the purest Carrara marble. In his right hand he holds the original draft of the Declaration of Independence. The drapery (knee breeches, top boots, long waistcoat and long greatcoat with cape), are copied from clothes actually worn by Jefferson. This work of art draws one again and again to its presence, and every time he turns away it is with a sigh that he must leave it.

There is a magnificent equestrian statue to General Lee at the intersection of several streets, known as Lee circle, which one would go far to see, for its workmanship, even if he had no love for Lee.

But I will not go farther with this catalogue; my pen does not show them to you, and it means very little to a reader to be told that a thing is beautiful.

Richmond has beautiful public buildings.

First and foremost here is the state capitol, planned by Jefferson when in Paris in 1785. He says it was "modeled after an ancient Roman temple of Nismes, France, one of the most beautiful, if not the most beautiful and precious morsel of architecture left us by antiquity. It was built by Caius and Lucius Caesar, and repaired by Louis XIV, and has the suffrages of all the judges of architecture who have seen it as yielding to no one of the beautiful monuments of Greece, Rome, Palmyra and Balbec, which late travelers have communicated to us. It is very simple, but it is noble beyond expression."

Was not this high praise? Read Jefferson's words again and then say to yourself if it is not glory for a city to contain such a building.

Stand apart with me here and observe its graceful lines, and then remember what you have read of this old building. The legislature first met here October 19, 1789, eight years to a day after the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Here were Madison, Monroe, Marshall and Randolph. Here the secession convention of 1861 met, and the rebel congress sat from 1862 to April, 1865. In this house Aaron Burr was tried for treason in 1807, before Chief Justice Marshall, and in 1867 the "Reconstruction" convention sat here to make a new constitution for Virginia, after the years of war and rebellion.

In the rotunda of the capitol may be seen that most precious statue of Washington, made by the great sculptor, Houdon, and made from life—the only one from life in existence today. Who would not willingly go a day's journey to see such a masterpiece—one that Stuart, who painted Washington from life, pronounced "the true likeness, par excellence?"

A Ride About the City.

We none of us give ourselves one-tenth of the time we should take to examine such a city as this. We see the city in a ninety-minute ride in an automobile, when we had much better take ninety leisurely hours and see it on foot.

There is no automobile yet for "Seeing Richmond;" let us take a carriage and a driver who will point out the historic spots to us. Let us drive to the cemeteries. This one is called Hollywood; it is resting on the side of one of the seven hills, I judge; and as we wind around its shady roads we pass the tombs of ex-President Monroe and ex-President Tyler, and the graves of Jefferson Davis, Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, Gen. Pickett, John Randolph, of Roanoke; Commodore Maury, and others almost as well known.

Down this street is the house that was the home of Chief Justice Marshall, and it is pleasant to know that some of his descendants still occupy it. At this corner formerly stood the house of John Allan, whose adopted son, Edgar Allan Poe, made his home with him.

This old stone house, now a curiosity shop, was built in 1737, and the tradition is that at one time Washington used it as his headquarters.

Where that compact ice-making plant now stands was once that hell-house, Libby Prison. Will God ever demand of the wretches who there tortured Union prisoners, "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth?" The building was taken down and sent to Chicago in 1893, where it was expected to be a great money-making attraction, but it proved a failure in this respect. We were told that the timbers were then taken to Boston, where the house was put together again and now stands.

Over there in the river was another prison pen, on Belle Isle. Castle Thunder was still another prison, but the building was burned long ago and now one is only shown where it once was.

There are five national cemeteries of the United States near Richmond, and in our ride through Hollywood we passed a section where 12,000 Confederates lie buried. A pyramid of Virginia granite, 100 feet tall and 60 feet square at the base, is there to keep their memory fresh. I honor the southern people for being loyal to their dead.

Let us stop a moment at this beautiful city hall, covering 140x180 feet, and built of the finest Virginia granite. It cost about two million dollars.

Let us do a little sum in arithmetic. Richmond, with a population of about 110,000, erects and owns her own City hall, and at a cost of $2,000,000. Toledo has a population of 175,000 and rents offices in a theatre for her city officials. Yet we sometimes hear that the south is very slow!

Jefferson Davis' Mansion.

This black driver of ours has undoubtedly heard some of our remarks about rebels, so, in a somewhat hesitating tone, he wants to know if we would care to go to the former home of Jefferson Davis, saying it is now a Confederate Museum, and in charge of old Confederate soldiers.

Go there? Yes, of course; that's what we are here for!

On our way there we pass the residence formerly occupied by Gen. Lee and his family, now used by the Virginia Historical society; the driver stops a moment while we go back in thought to the years when Lee lived here, and perhaps matured his plans, which were so often altogether too successful for the people of the north, who were awaiting news of victory.

But here was the home of Jefferson Davis.

He stood to most of us as a type of the devil incarnate. I am afraid that we wronged the man. Perhaps he wasn't so fiendishly bad, after all, and may have believed that there was some right on his side. Here was where he lived during three or four years of the war. He saw his cause brighten often, and was probably hopeful at many times, but he drank defeat to its bitterest dregs.

It is an imposing building. Davis must have looked out of those windows many a night, waiting for tidings, hoping against hope, wondering what a morrow would bring forth. Then came the end; the hurried start; the hunted man; the capture, and the prison. He lies up there on the hill, his daughter Winnie beside him, and the world moves on. Those who fought under him now thank God they did not succeed.

There is a fee charged at the door, very willingly paid, to support the place. After the Union troops entered the city the house was taken as a residence and headquarters by the Union commander, and so occupied until the army was withdrawn. It was then used for some time as a public school, but has now become a Confederate museum, and is very much as it was during Davis' occupancy.

We are inside. There are gray-haired Confederate soldiers to guide and explain. The mementoes of the late war are many and very interesting. The spirit that guards these relics is a proper one, and northern as well as southern visitors may here find much that it is well to know and see.

Where now, driver? To St. John's church, sir.

Why there.

The head of the house pinches me, and says: "Hush! Have you forgotten Patrick Henry?"

Shades of the Past, forgive me! We are to see the place where Patrick Henry made that great speech, ending with: "Give me liberty, or give me death!"

Do I want to see it? Do you, patient reader?

JEFFERSON DAVIS' FORMER RESIDENCE.

WHEN UNCLE JOE WAS SICK.

When Uncle Joe was taken sick, a year or two ago,
We called a doctor in his case, for he was middlin' low,
And the doctor come to see him, lookin' as a doctor can,
Some twelve degrees profounder than is given mortal man.
He viewed my uncle's tongue and says, "Hem! hah! er—yes; I see;"
Then, as he felt of uncle's pulse, "It's very clear to me
Pernicious microbes here are found."
"Great guns!" my uncle said,
"If them there bugs are foolin' raound I might es well be dead!"

Well, uncle was so pesky scairt there wan't a thing to do
Except another doctor call to see if it was true;
And when that second doctor come, more solemn than the first,
He says, "They is bacilli here that fell disease has nursed."
"Oh, say it not," my uncle moaned; "I ain't prepared to die,"
While father held his trembiin' hand and mother wiped his eye.
"We'll try agin," my pa remarked. "Perhaps heaven's kind,
"We'll git a doctor soon or late that not a bug kin find."

The next physician we called in was genial as could be,
But still, he says with bated breath, "Bacteria here I see."
Then uncle gave a dretful groan, and says, "Alas! alas!
Although I ain't prepared fer it, I see that I must pass."
We called one doctor more, and he was graver than the rest,
An took a kind of dinner horn to hear in uncle's breast,
And then he shook his head and says "Schizomycetes here"
"Alas!" says uncle, "I am called, and now the summons hear."

Just three days later uncle drew his latest, fleetin' breath,
And I have always some supposed that he was scairt to death;
But in his dyin' hour he called my pa unto his bed,
"Jest raise a tombstone o'er me, Si," in broken words he said,
"And on it carve a epitaph, a simple one, you know;
One Joseph Potter lieth here, free from all earthly woe.
He lived to sixty-seven years, and hopes of heaven was his.
The cause of death, as diagnosed, was all the bugs there is."

—San Francisco Call.

VAST INDUSTRY OF THE HEN

Annual Output of the Fowl Exceeds Value of Wheat Crop.

Man, said an ancient sage, is a rooster without feathers. The philosopher probably meant the remark to chasten our vanity, for without his plumage the rooster is but a pitiful fowl, while you might strip the hen to her skin and she would still remain an inspiration and an exemplar. Her inflexible devotion to her family duties puts us all, or at any rate half of us to shame; her industry inspires us to vain emulation.

Consider what she does. Her own value is 50 cents, the value of her diurnal egg is 2 cents; that is, the hen produces daily in tangible and delectable wealth the twenty-fifth part of her own worth. Who among humans does as well? Suppose a man were to produce daily, year in and year out, as doth the busy hen, the twenty-fifth part of his money value. He is worth, according to the statute of the state of New York, just $5,000. The twenty-fifth part of this is $200. The man, then, who aspires to rival the wealth-creating industry of the hen must bring into existence every day $200 worth of actual, tangible wealth. Where is he that does it?

The annual output of the gold mines of the earth is but a paltry matter compared with the value of the egg crop. The American hen produces annually more wealth than all our wheat fields, and yet, if you will look in books of reference you shall find no mention of either the hen or her abounding egg. Such are the inequities of fame.

The hen hath also her delusive wiles. More men have sailed to shipwreck in the poultry business than in any other that one can easily recall, and yet there is no other business which, from every consideration of mathematics, political economy and biology, ought to pay so well.—Portland Oregonian.

SHOOTING A CANDLE THROUGH A BARN DOOR

Somebody told Mr. Finkenbinder that a tallow candle placed in the barrel of a shotgun, could be fired through a barn door as easily as if it were a bolt of steel.

Having a little leisure on his hands, he determined to put the matter to the test.

Procuring, with some difficulty, a tallow candle—the kind your grandmother used to make—he brought down from the attic of his dwelling an old single-barreled, muzzle-loading shotgun that had descended to him from a former generation. He poured a generous charge of powder into it, added a paper wad and carefully slipped the candle into the barrel, blunt end downward. It only remained to put a "G. D." percussion cap on the tube, and the old gun was ready for business.

Then he went out to the back yard.

Taking a position a few feet from the barn he cocked the gun, aimed at the center of the pine door, pulled the trigger, and the gun went of with a deafening roar.

The result was startling.

It is painful to have to record the fact that his candle did not pierce the door.

All it did was to make a horrible smear of tallow over the door and everything else in the immediate neighborhood, Mr. Finkenbinder included.

How his wife came screaming out of the house to learn what dreadful thing had happened, how he told her, sulkily, while scraping the soft tallow off his clothing, to go back and attend to her own business, and how she insisted on helping him—all this, perhaps, should be left to the domain of the home, whose sacred precincts no man has a right to invade for the purpose of dragging the intimate details of his daily life into the cold, pitiless light of publicity.

It remains true, nevertheless, that you can shoot a tallow candle through a barn door.

If you keep the door open.

Of Course.

"You used to tell me I was bird-like," complained the fond wife.

The husband continued to bury his nose in the paper.

"You used to tell me I was bird-like," repeated the fond wife; "but now you never act as if you thought so."

"You're still bird-like," growled the husband.

"One wouldn't think you thought so, to judge by——"

"Isn't a parrot a bird?"—Answers.

Presence of Mind.

Old Bachelor (concluding story)—Thus was I saved by mere presence of mind.

Young Friend (gloomily)—Great thing—presence of mind. I might have been a rich man today if my presence of mind had not failed me at one time.

Old Bachelor—Indeed! When was that?

Young Friend—You remember my uncle George—rich old duffer? Well, sir, I was with him one day when he was taken with a fit. I was so frightened that I lost my presence of mind and called in a doctor, and uncle George is living yet.—Judy.

Up to Him.

"Are you not the 'deaf and dumb' man I gave a quarter to the other day?"

"Yes'r, an' you're the kind, good man that wrote on my slate that I ought to quit beggin' an' go to sellin' somethin' fur a livin'. I'm follerin' your advice. Don't you want to buy one o' these lead pencils?"—Chicago Tribune.

The ACCOMPLICE

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By FREDERICK TREVOR HILL

X.

Slowly and cautiously Gilbert developed his attack, and I followed every movement with undivided interest. It was evident that his onslaught would be fierce and rapid when it came, for he carefully cleared the ground of all obstructions, without unmasking the point from which his assault would be delivered. Sometimes his advance almost touched the intrenched position confronting him, but he never once drew his adversary's fire or succeeded in feeling his hidden strength. Time and again I felt that Barstow must sally forth, but he remained quietly within his chosen lines eagerly watching and listening, but warily holding his forces in reserve.

A younger, less experienced lawyer could not have resisted some of the opportunities for cross-examination which Gilbert's witnesses afforded. More than one had taken the witness chair too frightened to tell the truth even with the gentlest handling, and others feeling their self-importance had obviously stretched the strict limits of their knowledge. It required no experience to see that a cross-examiner could have discredited these witnesses and made a brilliant showing at their expense, and, although I knew it was not considered sportsmanlike to "shoot mackerel in a barrel," I did not understand why Barstow spared the confident and conceited. I was yet to learn that the greatest cross-examiners ask the fewest questions, and that the paths to petty triumphs are often mined or ambushed. Barstow evidently knew the danger of unnecessary questioning, but he was yet to show me that no one could disregard it with impunity.

Having established the fact of murder, Gilbert proceeded to probe the history of the deceased and speedily uncovered his criminal career. How the man had lived unsuspected for more than twenty years was a mystery no one who heard the story could explain, but his defalcations were only too apparent at his death.

Barstow did not attempt to deny Shaw's peculations, but was evidently ready to resist all attempts to prove that his client had a guilty knowledge of them. At this point, however, when every one expected Gilbert to show that Miss Emory was familiar with her employer's secrets and knew he had good reasons for taking his own life, the prosecutor suddenly shifted his ground and essayed to take his adversary on the flank.

Recalling the architect by whom he had originally proved the plans of the Shaw farm house, he inquired what means of retreat were open for any one who desired to escape from the veranda roof, assuming the study windows to be bolted.

One way would be to climb to the roof of the house and descend through the skylight, the witness answered. That would require a ladder, would it not?—It could not be done without a ladder. It would be difficult with one. Because of the projecting eaves of the roof?—Yes, and because of the steepness of the veranda roof, which almost prohibited the use of a ladder. Very well, what other way of escape remained?—One might jump to the ground, a distance of twelve feet—or hang from the edge of the roof and drop, say six feet. Were there no supporting columns to this veranda roof, which a man might slide down? Not practicable because of the projecting eaves—eh?—

Were there any other exits?—Certainly. If the window next to Mr. Shaw's study was open any one could pass through that. That window led into whose room? The witness could not say whose it was. It was marked "Alice Emory" on the plan. There were no other practical avenues of escape.

"Thank you. That is all. Your witness, Mr. Barstow."

Gilbert turned to the counsel's table, but his adversary had already risen and was waiting like a hound in leash—his eyes fixed fiercely on the witness.

The gage of battle had been offered and accepted.

There was a deathlike silence in the court room as the lawyer faced the occupant of the witness chair, and in memory I can still feel the nervous strain and tension of Barstow's silent cross-examination. I had expected an outburst—a tornado of questions which would sweep the witness from the stand and rip his testimony to pieces. But instead of the fury of assault there was the fearful comment of silence—questioning, accusing, damning silence which brought great beads of perspiration to the victim's forehead, leaving him dazed and helpless, and when Barstow addressed him he almost collapsed. But it was the mild tone of the questioner which threw him off his balance. He had braced himself for a shock.

"Are you an athlete, sir?" began the cross-examiner.

"An—an architect," was the startled answer, which evoked a ripple of laughter from the wrought-up auditors.

"Are you at all expert on the horizontal bar?"

The witness smiled gratefully at his questioner.

"Not at all, sir," he responded.

"Nor on the flying rings?"

"No, sir."

"You have seen remarkable feats of agility performed by athletes, I suppose?"

"Yes, sir—many times."

"Feats which you would have thought impossible had you not observed them?"

"Yes. Assuredly."

"You do not then regard as impossible of performance those things which you cannot yourself perform?"

The witness beamed a genial disclaimer.

"By no means," he responded; "not at all."

"Then why, my friend, with the life of a human being depending on your answer, do you seek to give the impression that no one could escape from the veranda roof of the Shaw house except by passing through this young lady's room?"

Barstow swept his arm toward his client as he put the question, but his tone was appealing rather than reproachful, and the architect no longer felt alarmed.

"I did not say no other way was possible."

"'Practicable' was what I think you said, sir," Barstow asserted, with a swift, upward glance. "Have you not seen much more remarkable feats than that of climbing to the roof of the Shaw house from the veranda roof?"

The tone of the questioner should have warned the witness, but he received it with an indulgent smile.

"I think so," he answered, lightly.

"And yet those feats were 'practicable?'"

"Of course."

"And you have witnessed more marvelous performances than jumping or dropping from a height of six or even twelve feet, have you not?"

For the second time the architect refused his questioner's lead.

"It could not be done without leaving some mark in the flower beds below," he asserted, directly, to the jury.

Barstow shot an angry glance at the speaker and instantly changed his tone.

"Did I ask you anything about flower beds?" he thundered.

"No, but—"

"Did anyone ask you about them?"

"No, sir. But—"

"Are you so anxious to convict this young woman that you volunteer theories for her destruction?"

"No, sir. Not at all, sir. I—I—er—"

The witness was already in a flutter at the fierce flurry of questions. But the storm abated almost as quickly as it had begun.

"Well, sir?"

The prompting words had a magnanimous and reassuring sound, and the frightened architect cringed to them wagging for favor.

"I merely meant to say that an escape from the veranda roof except by the window would be difficult," he answered, lamely.

"Difficult for you—you mean."

"Yes, sir. Quite so. Precisely."

"That is all."

Barstow resumed his seat, and after a few questions from Gilbert, calculated to cover his retreat, the witness was about to retire when I requested the court's permission to ask a question. Instantly the judge recalled the witness and an expectant hush settled over the room, and embarrassed by the concentrated attention I could not immediately collect my thoughts. Finally, however, I recovered my self-possession and requested the architect to look at his plan of the Shaw house.

"There is a window in the ground floor of the kitchen annex or wing immediately at the right of the veranda roof as you face the building, is there not?" I asked.

The witness nodded, but if he deemed a silent answer sufficient for an inquisitive juror he was speedily disillusioned.

"Answer the question, Mr. Witness," directed the judge. "The stenographer cannot be expected to interpret dumb show."

The man flushed angrily, and, answering in the affirmative, favored me with a glance of superiority.

"If the shutters of that ground floor window were open," I inquired, "what would be the distance from the edge of the veranda roof to the edge of the nearest kitchen shutter?"

The witness glanced at his plan and calmly settled back in his chair.

"Really—I could not say," he answered, in a bored tone.

"Why not?" I demanded, with rising resentment.

"Because there are no shutters to the kitchen window," he retorted quickly.

A roar of laughter greeted this response, and my face turned crimson as I endeavored to make myself heard above the thunder of the judge's gavel.

"If there are no shutters to that window it is not right—" I began.

"I am not responsible for the deficiencies of the house, sir," drawled the witness, and again the audience broke out in uncontrollable delight.

But I was savagely aroused, and the moment order was restored I rose from my seat flaming with indignation.

"There are shutters to that window!" I asserted, angrily. "I know what I am talking about!"

"Now, now, Mr. Lambert!" interposed the judge. "You mustn't be witness and examiner too. Please take your seat, sir. I will settle this question. Haven't you a photograph of the premises, Mr. Gilbert?"

"Yes, sir," responded the prosecutor, pulling out a huge envelope. "Here it is—I offer it in evidence."

"With or without the shutters?" demanded Barstow.

Gilbert drew the exhibit from its envelope and hastily examined it.

"The window has shutters," he admitted, smilingly. Instantly the audience burst into applause, and never until that moment did I realize the exhilaration of popular acclaim.

I glanced gratefully over the room as the judge and the attendants hammered it to order, and my eyes suddenly rested on Barbara Frayne, her face radiant with approval, and I flushed with pride and happiness. It was only for one glad instant that our eyes met, but when I turned away I knew that Barstow had divined the secret of my futile resignation from the jury.

XI.

At another time Barstow's discovery would have caused me considerable anxiety and alarm, but at the moment of my little triumph it seemed of no importance. Indeed, the final outcome of my intervention robbed it of all satisfaction, for Gilbert speedily demonstrated that no one but an acrobat could have swung himself down from the veranda roof by means of the kitchen window shutters, and the question I had raised was thus met and answered. But despite this I felt that Barstow and I had, between us, cast a doubt on one of the theories of the prosecution and interposed the first effective check to the aggressiveness of its campaign. Certainly the moral effect was a virtual victory for the defense, and it was noticeable that Gilbert proceeded with greater caution during the remainder of the day.

Having once given battle, however, he pressed his attack with bewildering rapidity. Without yielding ground he continually shifted his position, trying now a flank and now a frontal movement, and then suddenly circling and assaulting the rear. But skilful as his maneuvers were, Barstow's defense commanded equal admiration. Without the slightest indication of flurry or surprise he met the prosecutor's rapid and varied attack with counter demonstrations and an impenetrable guard. Try as he might to find the weak point in his adversary's line, Gilbert could not force his way to a vital spot, and the morning session drew to a close with Barstow in possession of the ground he had occupied at the moment of actual collision.

The fact of a murder had been conceded, and the defendant's opportunity to commit it was not seriously disputed, but every attempt to prove that she had had any greater opportunity than other inmates of the household was strenuously opposed.

Gilbert, however, was apparently satisfied that the location of Miss Emory's room and the difficulty of escaping from the veranda roof except through that apartment supplied sufficient proof of special opportunity, for he did not follow up this line of attack, but bent all his forces upon demonstrating the motive which induced the commission of the crime.

His first move met no opposition, and he speedily showed that Miss Emory had been Mr. Shaw's private secretary for two years before his death. Most of the work, it appeared, had been done at the farm, but occasionally she had attended at Mr. Shaw's office, and taken exclusive charge of all his correspondence. Indeed, it was proved that the decedent wrote very few letters except those he dictated to Miss Emory, and his private letter press books showed that his secretary had her hands full in attending to his mail.

But when the prosecutor attempted to put the copied letters in evidence, claiming that they contained ample proof of Miss Emory's knowledge of her employer's criminal career, Barstow fought tooth and nail against their introduction.

If such letters existed and copies of them were found in the letter-press books, was it fair, he demanded, to assume that Miss Emory had type-written them or was otherwise familiar with their contents? When the prosecution produced a witness who could swear that he heard Shaw dictate any particular letter to the defendant, then she could be charged with a knowledge of its contents. But not till then. If it could be proved that she had read any designated letter it might be received in evidence against her. But the mere fact that a letter-press book had been found among the decedent's papers was no proof of the defendant's guilty knowledge of its contents.

Barstow made his argument with convincing earnestness, and the judge promptly sustained his objections.

The decision had no sooner been recorded than Gilbert wheeled about, and with a sudden rush almost drive his apponent from the field.

A witness was placed on the stand who speedily qualified as one familiar with the defendant's handwriting, having frequently received letters from her and having seen her write. This fact established, Gilbert instantly offered one of the copied letters "for identification," and handed it to the stenographer who marked it with his initials and the date.

At this point Barstow rose and stood near the rail, his muscular hands twitching nervously and his eyes watching every movement of the enemy, as men behind trenches await the moment of final assault and hand-to-hand encounter. But he uttered no word of objection to Gilbert's preliminary proofs. Even when the witness was asked if he recognized the handwriting of certain words written in pen and ink on the page bearing the identifying marks, he was allowed to answer in the affirmative, but before he could say whose handwriting it was Barstow stopped him with a protesting roar. He must be allowed to cross-examine the witness, he declared, before another word was spoken. This line of testimony had gone quire far enough!

The defendant's counsel had gone too far, Gilbert retorted, warmly. No trick of interruption should be allowed to prevail at such a crisis!

"Trick!"

Barstow hurled the word at his opponent, and a rapid interchange of retorts followed which did not cease until Judge Dudley threatened the combatants from the floor. But the clash at close quarters had aroused the fighting blood of both antagonists, and Barstow's argument became a running fight, savagely maintained until he carried his point and gained the cover of a favorable decision.

If there was reasonable doubt of the witness' familiarity with the disputed writing it should be removed before he was allowed to testify further, announced the judge. The defendant's counsel must be allowed to cross-examine on this point.

With a glance of triumph at his opponent Barstow faced the witness with grim determination.

"How many words in the copy of the letter you hold before you are written with pen and ink?" he demanded.

The witness counted them, touching each word with his forefinger as he scanned the page.

"Six," he answered.

"How many words are there in the entire letter?" pursued Barstow, turning to the jury as he put the question.

The witness made another calculation.

"About one hundred and thirty," he replied.

"The words which are not in pen and ink are typewritten, are they not?"

"Yes, sir."

"You say you recognize the handwriting of the six pen-and-ink words—have you ever previously seen any of the same handwriting after it had been copied in a letter press?"

"No, sir."

"That is to say, this is the first specimen you have ever seen as it appears in a letter-press copy?"

"Yes, sir."

"Is the formation of the copied words perfect to your eye?"

"No—some of them are blurred."

"Indeed? What do you mean by blurred?"

"The ink has run or spread."

"Is the formation of any letter of the six words blotted out entirely by the spreading of the ink?"

"Yes, sir—several letters are obliterated."

"And do you mean to tell us that you are ready to swear, on the evidence of those six partly obliterated words, who wrote them?"

The witness hesitated for an instant.

"I think I know," he answered, firmly.

"You are not asked to trifle with a human life by guessing, sir! You are asked for positive knowledge! Don't beat about the bush, man! Are you prepared, never having seen a press copy of Miss Emory's writing, to swear she wrote those six blurred words?"

The man turned in his chair and looked appealingly at the Judge.

"I could not say positively who wrote them, your honor," he admitted.

With a shrug of his shoulders Gilbert permitted the witness to retire, and the spectators buzzed and rustled their relief.

But though the prosecutor had failed to pierce his adversary's line he had produced an unmistakable effect upon the jury. I, for one, was firmly convinced that the defendant had made the disputed pen-and-ink corrections in the typewritten letter, and that the letter itself contained facts which charged her with knowledge of her employer's crime.

I stole a glance at Barbara Frayne, but turned away with a sinking heart as I noted her jubilant expression.

Gilbert must have been conscious of the effect he had produced, for he launched out on a new attack with fresh confidence and zeal.

Producing the paper alleged to be the will bequeathing Shaw's entire estate "to his wife Alice," he proceeded to show the document a forgery. Miss Emory's typewriter was placed in evidence, and it was shown that all but the signatures to the will might have been produced on the machine. Barstow nullified this inference by the manufacturer's records showing thousands of similar instruments in daily use. The paper on which the will was writting was then shown to be of the style and quality used by the defendant in her work as secretary, and samples of the same material, found in her desk, were placed in evidence. Again Barstow's questions showed that millions of such sheets were in daily use and were purchasable everywhere.

Finally Gilbert placed one of the two witnesses to the will on the stand, and Barstow instantly closed with his adversary for a struggle to the death.

First he demanded that the other witness to the will, and all other persons who were to testify directly or indirectly on the subject of forgery, should be excluded from the room until their testimony was needed.

FARMING A BUSINESS

To Pay It Must Be Carried on Upon Business Principles.

With the rapid growth of population and the shifting of industrial centers there have been constant changes in agricultural practices. A study of the world's history shows that while agriculture has been and will continue to be the primary basis of wealth, it has reached its highest development where most closely allied with the factory. No country can continue to be prosperous where agriculture is the sole dependence, nor can any country hope to be independent and enjoy the best fruits of its industry where manufacturing constitutes the chief source of wealth. The farm and factory must go side by side in order to bring about the greatest progressive, intellectual and industrial development.

B. T. Galloway, chief of the United States bureau of plant industry, states that the output from the factory now constitutes 65 per cent of this country's annual production of wealth, and coincident with the development of factories in a community there has been a corresponding increase in the value of rural lands, as well as in the products of the farm. The great era of manufacturing upon which this country is now entering is bound to have a beneficial effect upon agriculture, for, aside from the great possibilities of agriculture development alone, without reference to other industries, it is clear that as factories continue to increase in numbers and enlarge their output agriculture must necessarily grow to meet these conditions.

Nearly all the best arable land of the country has now been taken up, and those who are most vitally concerned with soil production realize that henceforth the main problem for the man who intends to make cultivation of the soil his occupation will be not so much a question of greater acreage, but of greater production from a given acre. If America hopes to continue her phenomenal development she must be able to produce not only the enormous quantities of food required for her own increasing industrial population, but a large share of the food for other nations as well.

The population of twenty of the largest eastern cities and their contributory territory will aggregate fifteen million people. Both population and wealth are constantly increasing and in consequence there is a growing demand for something more than the mere necessaries of life. On account of the rapidly increasing demand for the products of the soil, a great deal is being said and written about farming as a vocation. Many inducements are being held out to city people and others, and many erroneous statements are being made as to the opportunities in this field. Unquestionably there is need for pointing out the advantages of rural life, but, like all good things, the tendency sometimes is to carry the argument too far, and this results in inducing many people to go into the country or to undertake farm life who are wholly unfitted for the work. The city man is often misled by statements written by those who have interests at stake and who would directly benefit by inducing the prospective farmer to invest in land.

While the present day brings many opportunities in agriculture, farming is, like every other industry, a business, and must be approached in a businesslike manner in order to insure success.—New York Tribune.

THE VALE OF LIFE.

Bright golden summer's days have gone,
Her smiles and joys are past;
With gladness, though, we'll greet the song
Of winter's howling blast.

To Christmas time and all its mirth
Our minds begin to soar;
Great pleasures past have lack of worth
Compared with those before.

'Tis thus throughout life's mortal vale
Content we never are;
Whate'er be gained we seek a trail
For something better far.

Our hearts shall never cease to yearn
Within this world of gloom;
True happiness we all should learn
Remains beyond the tomb.

—Francis J. Shanley.

Couldn't Smell Anything Wrong.

James Whitcomb Riley, in company with the gentleman who used to manage his lecture tours, was once examining a hall in a town in Ohio where it was proposed Mr. Riley should give a reading.

The two men had as their guide a colored janitor who was quite talkative. Mr. Riley observed that the janitor made use of long words of whose meaning he was ignorant. So the poet determined to have a little fun with him.

All at once Mr. Riley began to sniff the atmosphere critically. "It seems to me, Jim," he said sternly, "that the acoustics in this place are pretty bad."

"Why, boss," said the janitor, reproachfully, "Yo shore must be mistaken; I don't smell anything."—Success Magazine.

IN A RUSSIAN PRISON.

Some of her recent experiences in a St. Petersburg prison are described by an educated Russian woman socialist as follows: "We had no papers, but, although we were in prison cells away from the world, we knew almost all about the political events of the day; our relatives who came to see us managed to tell us news through the double iron frame, notwithstanding the eager eye of the inspector. Electricity went out and told us about the general strike; we lacked milk and meat. One night we heard distinctly the cheers and the songs of the procession passing before the prison. But the most horrible sign that told us the plain truth were the soldiers stationed in the prison yard adjacent to the one which we used for our walks. Every evening, while the cries of our comrades in the streets came nearer and nearer toward the gray building of the prison, we saw the soldiers ranging themselves before the street gate, and we heard the officer giving the order 'To arms!' and we thought of the innocent blood that might be shed in the desperate effort to free us.

"We could see the soldiers' faces distinctly from behind our barred windows, and one day we could stand it no more; we opened the windows and spoke to them. Leaning on the cold

Prepared for Alterations.

"I haven't seen your boy for some time. At collage now, they tell me. Lemme see. If I remember right he greatly resembles you. Has your shape of nose exactly, hasn't he?"

"I dunno. I ain't seen him sence th' last football game."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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Prevents Adulteration

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4 FULL QUARTS $3.20
WE PAY EXPRESS CHARGES

We will send you, in a plain sealed case, with no marks to show contents, FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES of HAYNER PRIVATE STOCK RYE for $3.20, and we will pay the express charges. Try it, have your doctor test it, test it any way you like. If you don't find it all right and the purest and best whiskey you ever tasted, ship it back to us at our expense and your $3.20 will be promptly refunded.

At our distillery, one of the largest and best equipped in the world, we distill an average of 9,580 gallons of PURE WHISKEY a day. When you buy HAYNER WHISKEY, it goes direct to you from our distillery, thus assuring you of perfect purity and saving you the dealers' big profits. HAYNER WHISKEY is prescribed by doctors and used in hospitals and by half a million satisfied customers. That's why YOU should try it.

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This request having been granted by the court, Barstow insisted that the excluded witnesses be placed in charge of an officer and forbidden to communicate with one another or with outsiders until they had given their testimony on the stand. Judge Dudley declined to accede to this, and his refusal met with a gruffly voiced "Exception!"

All these precautions and preparations warned me that Barstow regarded the coming testimony as of vital importance, and I then remembered that Gilbert had claimed that it was Shaw's discovery of the forged will which led to the commission of the crime. Plainly, then, the whole theory of the prosecution rested upon proving the document a forgery. A battle-royal was in sight.

The witness first upon the stand examined the paper which Gilbert handed him, glanced at his name written at the bottom, and pronounced the signature to be an imitation or possibly a tracing of his own. He had never witnessed this will or any other, he declared, and did not know that Mr. Shaw had made one.

His answers were brief, positive, unhesitating, and convincing. But if he expected his unqualified statements to pass unchallenged he reckoned without Barstow, and when he retired ten minutes later he left the stand an utterly discredited man.

Cross-examination made short work of his positive assertions and rendered his testimony almost worthless. Forced to admit that he had signed his name to all sorts of papers at Mr. Shaw's request, he could not remember any particular paper which he had attested, and was unable to point out any convincing differences between his signature as it appeared on the will and those he admitted as genuine. Finally he confessed that he might have signed the will, but had no recollection of doing so.

The second witness fared even worse, and under Barstow's rapid questioning he lost all confidence in himself and volunteered the suggestion that he might have signed the will with a lot of other papers, but if he had the matter had passed from his mind.

Not in the least disconcerted by the collapse of his chief witnesses, the prosecutor promptly called the paying teller of Mr. Shaw's bank, and after showing his familiarity with the signature of the deceased asked him if, in his opinion, the name Gregory Shaw subscribed to the will had been written by the murdered man. The answer was a positive and unqualified assertion that the signature was forged.

A deathlike silence prevailed in the court room as Barstow rose to cross-examine. If the questions and answers had been whispered every word would have been heard in the farthest corner of the room.

"You say you have paid out thousands upon thousands of dollars on Mr. Shaw's signature in the past three years?"

Had the bank official witnessed the discomfiture of his predecessor he might have taken warning from Barstow's quiet manner, but he met the cross-examiner's scrutiny with a look of equal determination as he answered:

"A great any thousands—yes, sir."

Bartsow paused, and his eyes sought the floor as he framed the next question.

"Mr. Shaw's signature is one which could be easily imitated, is it not?" he inquired.

"No, sir. It would be exceedingly difficult to imitate."

Again the cross-examiner paused with downcast eyes as though disconcerted by the answer.

"So that you think you could detect any imitation no matter how clever the forger might be?"

"Yes, sir."

Barstow suddenly looked up.

"Did you ever refuse to honor any check of Mr. Shaw's in his life time because you doubted the signature?" he demanded.

The witness hesitated.

"If you will permit me to explain—" he began.

But Barstow was at him like a tiger.

"Answer the question!" he thundered. "Did you ever refuse to pay any check of Mr. Shaw's because you doubted the signature? Answer yes or no!"

The bank teller glanced appealingly at the judge, but received no consolation from his honor's impassive stare.

"Yes," he answered, in a low tone.

"Did you refuse to honor more than one such check?"

The question flew at the witness before he could add another word.

"It happened several times — I don't remember how often."

Barstow stepped back, his face flushed with triumph, and his finger shot out at the witness's face.

"Now, sir!" he demanded. "Were any of those signatures which you doubted subsequently acknowledged by Shaw as correct?"

The witness colored angrily.

"Mr. Shaw assumed responsibility for those checks," he answered.

"All of them?"

"All of them."

"And yet you are ready to swear his will is a forgery! That is all, sir! That is all!"

There was an excited rustle and stir in the audience as the cross-examiner took his seat, and some overwrought individual shouted, "Bravo Barstow!"

Instantly applause burst out from all sides of the room, and for some moments the popular feeling carried all before it. The prosecutor's case was clearly falling to pieces and the sympathetic audience was beyond control.

At last the judge, having hammered his desk in vain, rose to his feet and threatened to clear the benches.

During the confusion Gilbert stood by his chair waiting for the audience to settle down, and then suddenly stmed it to breathlessness with a question of fearful import.

"Do you recall to whom those suspicious checks of Mr. Shaw's were made payable?" he demanded.

"Yes, sir. Every one of them was drawn to the order of Alice Emory—the prisoner at the bar!"

The witness shot the words directly at Barstow, and his voice had a defiant ring. Instantly the situation was changed. In the moment of its triumph the defense had received its heaviest blow.

The answer fairly staggered me, and even when the judge adjourned court and dismissed us for the day I remained seated while my fellow jurors hurried from the box. As I rose to follow them, however, I noticed a woman pushing towards the prisoner, to whom Barstow was apparently whispering. As she neared the table she addressed the lawyer, and a rapid interchange of words followed. Then, suddenly, she raised her voice, and I recognized the housekeeper, Madeleine Mapes.

"Not if she's ill!" she insisted. "Are you well, dearie?" she whispered, peering over Barstow's screening shoulder. Then she drew back with a look of alarm.

"My God, man! Is she dead?" she gasped.

If ever I saw murder in a face I saw it in Barstow's as he turned and savagely pushed the woman into a chair.

"Shut up! You—fool!" he rasped. "She's only fainted!"

XII.

I have always admired the ease with which business men lay aside their cares, but the rapidity with which my fellow jurors shifted their grave responsibilities amazed and shocked me. Indeed, they no sooner passed the threshold of the court than they apparently forgot the serious duty resting upon them and began acting like a lot of schoolboys at recess hour. The transition was too abrupt for me, and by the time we sat down to supper at the Melton house I found myself mentally estranged from my companions.

Men of a certain type fraternize at the slightest possible provocation. I remember when the Teutonic made her record trip across the Atlantic I was urgently invited to become a "Teuton," and many of my fellow passengers were inclined to be offended because I did not feel moved to fall upon their necks and swear eternal friendship for all brother "Teutons," but I have never experienced the slightest response to clanship of this quality, and I would rather be considered snobbish than lose my self-respect.

The Emory jurors, however, were just the sort of men of whom "Teutons" are made, and they lost no time in assuring me that I'd miss a lot of fun if I took myself too seriously. Fun! Fun at a murder trial!

Of course flippancy of this sort was unworthy of any response, and I received it with a dignified silence and a glance of disapproval well calculated to carry its intended rebuke, but just as I was congratulating myself at having administered a sorely-needed reproof a voice at the far end of the table advised me "to come off my high perch and hop about with the rest of the cage for my health's sake," and this was followed by a promise that the rest of the jury would try to forget my high official position and treat me like an ordinary man if I'd "take the starch out of my neck."

The boisterous laughter which greeted these clownish utterances angered me, and I was on the point of expressing my opinion of the company in no uncertain terms when Theodore Bayne urged the others "to save their hot air and let the foreman thaw out by himself."

I do not remember whether this was the first mention of my official title or not, but from that moment I became "the foreman" to all directly or indirectly concerned in the Emory case, and the jurors promtply organized themselves into "The Chain Gang," each member exchanging his own name for the number of his seat in the jury box.

Bayne, as "No. 2," was the leading spirit in all this nonsense, and it was impossible to squelch him, for he received every rebuff with a smiling countenance while he devised some other and more tactful method of approach. I have since learned that it was he who made the jurors stand solemnly behind their chair until I took my place at table, and signaled them to their feet when I rose, in deference, he explained, to my high official station; and I will now confess that the little influence which I afterwards came to exert upon my fellow jurors was due to his tact and tactics.

Although the restrictions which the court had placed upon our movements suggested the title "Chain Gang," I am inclined to believe we were accorded more liberty than is usual in important criminal cases. It is within the province of a judge, I understand, to keep the jurors together in charge of a court officer, and not allow them to communicate with the outside world at all during the continuance of a trial. The only restrictions placed upon us, however, were that we should not disperse to our respective homes without the express permission of the court, and that we should not talk about the case or listen to any conversation concerning it. This last rule made trouble for us from the very start, for the case was being discussed on all sides, and there was no apparent disposition in the Melton House to change the subject when we made our first appearance in the office, until Bayne sang out, "Fen talking about the foreman's case, boys, and let's be sociable!" and the laugh which greeted this warning not only released us from further embarrassment but served as a general introduction, and jurors, witnesses, lawyers, and miscellaneous guests of the hotel were soon seated around the big stove exchanging stories and experiences with all the zest and interest of lifelong friends.

I hovered on the outside of this charmed circle for half an hour, and then, remembering that I had left Hefryville withou making any provision for staying the night away from home, I slipped out to telephone my housekeeper and advise her of my needs.

The nearest public pay-station was at the railroad depot, the hotel clerk informed me, and as I walked in the direction indicated my mind reverted to the closing scene in the court room.

I had been surprised that Barstow had permitted an adjournment without at least attempting to offset the damaging testimony which had been drawn from the last witness, but his fierce colloquy with Mapes had supplied a startling explanation. Doubtless he had endeavored to conceal the defendant's collapse under cover of a hasty adjournment, and had it not been for the housekeeper's interference he would have succeeded in accomplishing his object. Even as it was I doubted if any other juror knew of the defendant's condition, and the ugly significance of that fact was therefore reserved for me alone.

But disquieted as I was by this unpleasant knowledge, the presence of Madeleine Mapes caused me infinitely more anxiety and alarm. The moment I saw the woman I realized what her appearance on the witness stand might involve. She was evidently one of those well-meaning, meddlesome women whose over-anxiety would menace any cause if it did not ruin it. With the best possible intentions it was probable that she would prove a miserable witness for the defense, making indiscreet admissions and over-zealous denials which days of contradiction might not cure. Certainly she and the Field woman between them were capable of making a monstrous mess of the best laid plans, and I did not blame Barstow for his anger and disgust. Moreover, if these women took the stand I might be compelled to question them upon what I had overheard at the farm house, and this would entail embarrassment for me, even if it did not damage the accused. I had earnestly hoped that they had taken Barstow's advice and left the state, and their reappearance on the scene renewed all my former anxiety.

Suppose they testified and were allowed to leave the witness chair without explaining the conversation which had passed between them in my presence. Was I in honor bound to call for testimony which the lawyers had not touched upon?

Again and again I resolved not to cross this bridge until I came to it, but every turn of my mind brought me back to the perilous starting point.

I had never set foot in the Melton railway station until I entered it for the purpose of using the telephone, and I was therefore somewhat surprised to hear the ticket agent—an old Uncle Sam of a man—address me by name the moment I appeared in the doorway.

"Good evenin', Mr. Lambert," he began. "I was jest a-sendin' a message up to you."

"A message to me?" I repeated. "How do you know it was for me?"

"W-a-ll, of course, I don't actually know it," he drawled, "but the party asked for James Lambert, and as you are the only Lambert in town I guessed you must be James."

"You guessed right," I answered, smilingly, "though I don't yet understand how you knew me or any part of my name."

"I seen you to the court house this afternoon, and I asked who you was when you began a-drivin' the architect feller," he explained.

"I see," I interposed, hastily, for I had no intention of allowing him to talk about the Emory case. "What was the message you spoke of?"

The man poked among the papers on his desk and finally uncovered a memorandum penciled on the back of a bill. Then he calmly adjusted his spectacles, and carrying the paper to the nearest light peered closely at its contents.

"'Telephone 22 Pollicet as soon as you kin,'" he read, at last.

"Telephone whom?" I inquired.

"Twenty-two Pollicet," he repeated. "The lady didn't give no other name," he added, with a grin.

"I don't know anybody—" I began, and then paused as a sudden thought struck me. "Why, of course!" I continued, hurriedly. "My housekeeper must have thought of telephoning me as I was about to ring her up. Will you be good enough to call her for me?"

The old man looked at me with a quizzical glance.

"At 22 Pollicet?" he inquired.

"That's the number, isn't it?" I responded, indifferently.

"Yes, sir; but I hearn you was from Hefryville, and I was thinking Pollicet was sorter 'round 'bout for your house—"

"We frequently use the Pollicet central," I interrupted. "Kindly call it up—will you?"

Uncle Sam wiped away a smile with a slow movement of his hand and leisurely turned to the telephone booth.

At the first mention of Pollicet I had naturally thought of Barbara Frayne, and I could see that the station agent doubted my explanation of the call. As he already knew my name and address, it might easily be that he was informed of my visits to "Heathercote." But though it might be difficult to hide anything from this country side, I determined not to gratify the village curiosity any further than was absolutely necessary. The old railroad gossip had forced me to invent the housekeeper explanation. He would have to be satisfied with that. I did not propose to enlighten him further.

"Is this 22 Pollicet?"

I turned to the telephone booth as I caught the inquiry, but before I reached it I heard the agent calmly drawl another question.

"Is this the housekeeper?"

Inwardly raging at the fellow's impertinent curiosity, I pulled open the door of the cabinet, but before I could express my indignation the old man rose and made way for me.

"It's your housekeeper all right," he announced, in an aggrieved tone, as he handed me the receiver.

The information doubtless disappointed him, but it fairly amazed me. I had never had the slightest idea that the person at the other end of the wire was my housekeeper, and my suggestion had been intended merely as a sop to curiosity. I knew no one in Pollicet except Miss Frayne, and I confidently expected to find her at the other end of the line. How my housekeeper happened to be there was a mystery.

I closed the door of the cabinet and put the receiver to my ear.

"Well?" I queried.

"Do you know who I am?" answered a voice which was not my housekeeper's.

"Indeed I do!" I responded, joyfully.

"Well, the operator doesn't. He thinks I'm your housekeeper, and I let the old gossip think so. I called you up to thank you for the stand you took in court today. You did splendidly. Better than the lawyers. You were on the right track, too. No—please don't interrupt me! I've only a word or two to say. But I want to tell you something—"

"Pardon me!" I interrupted. "You must not—"

"Mustn't talk with you about the case? I know, but—"

"If you've anything to tell, tell it to the lawyer," I exclaimed. "I can't and won't listen!"

"Well, he won't listen, either. I've told him Alice didn't occupy her room that night, but he won't let me say so even though I know who did."

"Who did?"

The question burst from me involuntarily.

"I did."

"You!"

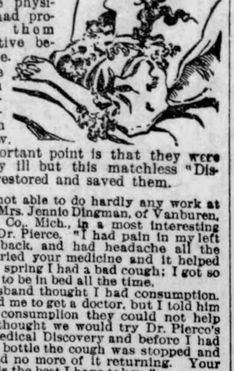
The receiver dropped from my hand and crashed noisily against the table, disconnecting the wire as it fell. For some time I sat dazed and motionless, and when at last I turned to open the door I saw the station agent watching me, his face pressed closely against the glass.

(To be Continued.)

THE REAL QUESTION.

? The real question of disease is "Can I be cured?" If you or anyone dear to you is losing strength, flesh, energy and vitality, if you are wise you will not spend time trying to figure out just what name to call the disease by.

It is almost impossible to draw the line where debility and weakness merge into consumption. Your trouble may not be consumption to-day, but you don't know what it *may become to-morrow*. Hundreds of people have been restored to robust health by Dr. Pierce's marvelous "Golden Medical Discovery" after reputable physicians had pronounced them consumptive beyond hope.



Were they in consumption? Nobody can ever know. The important point is that they were hopelessly ill but this matchless "Discovery" restored and saved them.

"I was not able to do hardly any work at all," says Mrs. Jennie Dingman, of Vanburen, Kalkaska Co., Mich., in a most interesting letter to Dr. Pierce. "I had pain in my left side and back, and had headache all the time. I tried your medicine and it helped me. Last spring I had a bad cough; I got so bad I had to be in bed all the time.

"My husband thought I had consumption. He wanted me to get a doctor, but I told him if it was consumption they could not help me. We thought we would try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and before I had taken one bottle the cough was stopped and I have had no more of it returning. Your medicine is the best I have taken."

Write to Dr. R. V. Pierce. He will send you good, fatherly, professional advice, in a plain sealed envelope, absolutely free. His nearly 40 years experience as chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel, at Buffalo, N. Y., has made him an expert in chronic diseases

Constipation causes and aggravates many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

KNEW THE GHOST.

The Popcorn Man Tells About Andrew, the Noisy Spirit.

Two men who will never again doubt that there are such things as real ghosts are George Martin and E. L. Cramer, formerly of the haunted house at Roberts street and Indiana avenue, but now living as far from that ghoul-haunted woodland of weir as their legs and a dray could carry them and their household gods.

The ghosts with their cavorting caused Mr. Martin and Mr. Cramer to move from the house on Roberts street to 3827 East Tenth street. Recently, Martin, who held possession of the house, invited spiritualists to hold a seance and talk comfortingly to the ghosts. The spiritualists said that the ghosts of Andrew Cogiesky and Lena Bernheim, murdered in the house thirty years ago by a gang of villains who lived there, were causing the trouble. The bodies and $2,500 in gold are buried in the basement.

"The ghost carried on so long," said Mr. Martin, "that we got used to him, me and Mr. Cramer. We got so we wouldn't pay any attention to the blame old ghost, durn him. We knew he was at it again, you know. We just might as well humor him. We couldn't stop him."

"Did you know the ghost by name?"

"Oh, yes, his name is Andy—Andrew. No, I never say him, but laws, I heard enough of him in the three years I lived there. I just got sick and tired of it. Why, only the night before we moved I was washing my face before sitting down to supper, and Mr. Cramer, the tenant, was at the other end of the hall, when 'Crack! Crack! Crack!'

"Three pistol shots in the hall. I came in the hall at one door just as Mr. Cramer come in the other. 'Gosh sake!' exclaimed Cramer, 'what you celebratin'?'

"'That's just what I want to know,' I says.

"Then we both turned back disgusted. It was that durned ghost.

"Well, that same night before we got to sleep there were five pistol shots in the hall between my bed chamber and Mr. Cramer's. That made us mad. 'For mercy's sake,' yelled Cramer and me at the ghost. 'Cut it out and let a feller get a little sleep, won't you?' There's such a thing as a ghost acting half way white. Next day we moved out and let the spooks have it.

"Nobody could live in such a clatter as that ghost and his murdered sweetheart kept up. When Andrew ain't a shootin' the house up, Lena—that's the girl ghost—is keeping up a sobbing and wailing fit to kill.

"I want you to understand that I'm no spiritualist. I don't have no truck with 'em. But I'll tell you how I know this is a ghost all right. I'd been hearing him about eighteen months when I decided to just calmly, coldly and judicially investigate the thing. I decided to probe it to the bottom. So I went to a spiritualist and told her I wanted her to make a searching investigation of the subject and tell me what it was. Now you know every man knows his own business better than anyone else. Every man can't run a newspaper, but you can. Not every man can run a popcorn wagon. But I know all about it, because it is my business. Just so a spiritualist knows more about their times and their seasons, how to handle 'em and how to quiet them. So I had this spiritualist investigate. She said it was a ghost all right. It was one of these troubled spirits. 'Course I can't tell you all she said about it because she knew more about ghosts than I can repeat. Eighteen months later things got so bad I had to call in another spiritualist to try to quiet the ghost.

"Now, mind you, this spiritualist never heard of the other spiritualist and didn't know her any more than I know you and I never saw you before that I know of. Yet she told exactly the same story. The girl was shot on the second floor, ran up stairs and fell, recovered and ran to the bed, where she fell and died. Both their stories are just alike in these particulars and that proves it conclusively to me. The only difference in the stories was that one said the murder was done for jealousy and the other over a card game, but the people there made so much racket that the spiritualists said afterward that they couldn't tell for sure whether it was jealousy or the card game. One also said the bullet wound was in the left temple of the girl and the other said in the right. But I figure they may both be correct if the bullet went in the left side and out the right."

The inconsistencies in the stories were what riveted Mr. Martin's belief the more firmly. The fact that the house was not there thirty years ago when the murders are said to have occurred did not disturb his coldly logical mind in the least.—Kansas City Star.

Learned Something.

"Mr. Gumboyle," said Johnny, who was entertaining the young man, "what do you do for a livin'? You're a potter, ain't you?"

"What makes you think so, Johnny?" asked the young man.

"I heard pay askin' maw the other day why you was potterin' around here so much."—Chicago Tribune.

Indigestion

Stomach trouble is not really a sickness, but a symptom. It is a symptom that a certain set of nerves is ailing. Not the voluntary nerves that enable you to walk and talk and act—but the automatic stomach nerves over which your mind has no control.

I have not room here to explain how these tender, tiny nerves control and operate the stomach. How worry breaks them down and causes indigestion. How misuse wears them out and causes dyspepsia. How neglect may bring on kidney, heart and other troubles through sympathy. I have not room to explain how these nerves may be reached and strengthened and vitalized and made stronger by a remedy I spent years in perfecting—now known by physicians and druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative (Tablets or Liquid). I have not room to explain how this remedy, by removing the cause, usually puts a certain end to indigestion, belching, heartburn, insomnia, nervousness, dyspepsia. All of these things are fully explained in the book I will send you free when you write. Do not fail to send for the book. It tells how the solar plexus governs digestion and a hundred other things every one ought to know—for all of us, at some time or other, have indigestion. With the book I will send free my "Health Token"—an intended passport to good health.

For the free book Book 1 on Dyspepsia, and the "Health To- Book 2 on the Heart, ken" you must address Book 3 on the Kidneys. Dr. Shoop, Box 9528, Book 4 for Women. Racine, Wis. State Book 5 for Men. which book you want. Book 6 on Rheumatism.

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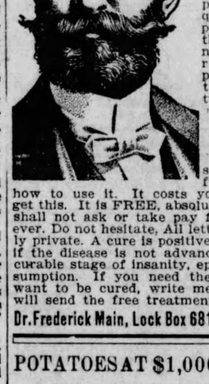

Dr. Frederick Main, Lock Box 681, Jackson, Mich

POTATOES AT $1,000 A POUND

The agricultural and horticultural communities have watched with interest and amazement the trend of the potato boom. This may be said to have started two or three years ago, when the famous "Northern Star" appeared before the public. Originally it sold at a few shillings a pound; the boom started and in a very short time the stock was so limited that neither love nor money could purchase it. This fairly took the breath away, but what expression must be used to describe the appearance of the "Eldorado" potato. It is impossible to say what original price this fetched, but before long small tubers no larger than marbles were bought at $20 and $25 each. This would be somewhere about $1,000 a pound.

But how is the purchaser going to make his money back, let alone make anything out of such precious morsels? He undertakes what has been known as an "express" potato culture, a method whereby there is practically no limit to the number of plants produced from each tuber. This may be undertaken in several ways, but all are the same in principle. Each potato may be placed in a box covered with light fibrous soil or leaf mold moderately damp, and then kept in a warm glass house.

Very soon from each eye sprouts appear of varying strength. These are allowed to grow for a short time, producing a mass of fibrous roots. Each sprout now with a root attached is taken from the tuber and potted. It is now placed in a gentle heat to grow and the old tuber is put to sprout again, and so on until the vitality of the tuber prevents any more sprouts emerging. The old tuber is then often cut up and potted and produces a few plants itself.

After the sprouts have grown up into fairly strong stems these are "topped" to form cuttings, which in their turn produce new plants, and the old sprout is meanwhile sending up new shoots, which in their turn can be used as cuttings, and so on. One grower confidently asserted some time ago that he hoped in the near future by express culture to make a pound of sets yield a ton of produce! It is easy to see how the grower gets returns.

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ROWS OF CORN ON A COB.

St. Louis Republic.

George Hanson of Arcola is exhibiting an ear of corn grown on his farm that is attracting a great deal of attention, due to the fact that the ear has an odd number of rows of grain — twenty-three in all. Several of the oldest farmers in the neighborhood were skeptical of the story until they were shown the ear.

Rows of corn grow on the cob in even numbers, and one with an odd number is considered an almost unheard of freak. The ear in question is, however, well developed and the rows are straight and even. Mr. Hanson discovered it while sorting corn for seed.

There is an old story to the effect that once, in antebellum days, an old southerner slave owner promised freedom to the first negro who would find an ear of corn bearing an odd number of rows. Among the slaves was a young darky who had a thought which he kept all to himself, but when the corn was in the roasting ear he went to the field, and, stripping back the husk from an ear, he cut away one of the rows of grain with a sharp knife. By the time the corn had reached its maturity the wound made by the knife had been entirely obliterated, and the ear showed an odd number of rows of grains. The young slave was accordingly given his freedom and his cunning was not discovered until he had got safely away.

DODGING THE JAPANESE.

Here is a tale of adventurous blockade running during the Russo-Japanese war. In December of last year the steamer Carlisle, Captain Jessen, 1,025 tons, belonging to Leith, Scotland, left Vladivostok with arms and ammunition worth over $4,500,000 on board, destined for Port Arthur. Before that port was reached, however, it had surrendered to the Japanese. Captain Jessen altered his course while he had yet time and stood out to the open sea. All went well until the steamer was 300 miles to the eastward of Yokohama, when the Carlisle lost all her propeller blades. The captain rigged up sails on the steamer's stumpy masts, and navigated his vessel 2,000 miles southward, ultimately dropping anchor in San Miguel bay, Caramines, in the Philippines on February 13.

Japanese in the vicinity had heard of the vessel's arrival, and disguised as fishermen set out in four sampans to attack and if possible sink the ship. With the assistance of the customs officers on board the crew managed to beat off the repeated attacks of the Japanese, but not before many shots had been exchanged. An American warship ultimately arrived on the scene and towed the Carlisle round to Manila, where she was interned by the American authorities. At Manila the Carlisle was provided with a new propeller, but watched by the American warships within the port and by a Japanese cruiser which kept continually appearing in the offing. The Carlisle one night disappeared from Manila at the time of the passing of Singapore by Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet.

But again fortune frowned; the Carlisle could not find the Russian fleet, and after many days' fruitless search the captain had again to turn south. At the end of May the vessel steamed innocently into Saigon, where she is at the present moment with her valuable but dangerous cargo on board.

Experienced Man.

Somerville Journal.

She—is my hat on straight?

He—I presume it is on the way you want it. It is not on horizontal.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible:

Would like to have someone tell me what is the best bait for luring minks and raccoons to place desired. The minks are taking my chickens.—L., Mateer, Pa.

I would like to know which is the best time to cut alfalfa for seed, whether first, second or third crop. Will some reader of Farmstead please answer?—Mandale, O.

I would like to hear from some of the Farmstead readers who have had some experience in raising the gray African geese; whether they thrive in this latitude. Are they more prolific than the Chinese geese? Any other information would be thankfully received. —K., Palmyra, Ind.

For Scratches.

A cheap remedy for scratches on horses is to take a little fresh lard and mix strong with gunpowder; wash clean and grease every night until cured.—E., Austin, Mich.

S. Linsfield, Pa.: For scratches use the following: One pint turpentine; 1 ounce finely powdered corrosive sublimate; 1 ounce of camphor gum. Let stand 24 hours and apply with a brush once a day until cured.—C., Nardin, Okla.

For Cough in Horse.

E., Washington C. H., O.: For four-year-old mare's cough give a tablespoonful of ground ginger in feed three times a day. Add a small quantity of powdered tobacco.—C., Nardin, Okla.

For Cancer Wart.

Editor Farmstead: Tell the person whose horse has a cancer wart to tie a silk thread around the wart, close to the flesh, and it will rot off.—W., Ottawa, Ill.

Glue for Frost Bite.

K., Hausonville, Pa.: For frost bite use ordinary glue, a little thicker than it is used to glue wood. At night bind on a large quantity; leave till morning, and I think you will be pleased with the result.—M., Manchester, Va.

The Barren Plum Tree.

G., Cedonia, Wash.: Your plum tree will never bear fruit until grafted. I think, from your description, the bloom has not much bloom about it. I had several, and cut, grafted and dug them out. If the tree is old grub it up. I wrote to the agricultural department about mine, and was told that a mistake in cutting grafts in a certain plum orchard, from trees that had never borne fruit had cost fruit men thousands of dollars.—A. Boxelder, Va.

Grafting.

G., Soldier's Grove, Wis.:—If you order clons from a nurseryman he will be likely to cut them in March, and they may be kept in an ice house or a cool cellar. Grafting should be done just as the buds are starting. If done earlier and the clons have to stand through two or four weeks of cold, harsh weather before growth begins many will fail. If the clons are on trees close by you may cut and set them without a moment's delay. It doesn't pay to graft large, old trees that have got their growth or nearly, young and vigorous trees are the best stocks. Cut off a limb an inch or so through with a fine saw, split the stub two or three inches with a large, strong knife by pounding it in with a mallet—there is a tool sold for just this use, drive a hardwood wedge in the center of the stock to open the split, cut off the clons the same long and slope them with a sharp knife to thin wedges, put them into the split, leaving the top end outward so that you are sure the bark of the clon crosses the bark of the stock, pull out the hardwood wedge, spread the wax to cover every cut or split surface upon stock and clon and you are done. Short clons are better than long ones; dry weather affects them less. Shape the clon so the outside edge is the thickest, this brings the pinch of the stock in the right place and a bud left below the top of the slope so that when set it will be below the top of the stock will grow better than the others. If both clons grow remove one of them, you will get a better limb than if two crowd each other. This is cleft grafting or top working. The nurseryman has what he calls root grafting. Seed is sown in spring, the little trees and the clons are packed in earth and stored in cellars in the fall. In winter the tops of the trees are removed by a long, sloping cut clons are fitted to the root and wound with a waxed cord or a strand of raphia which comes from a tropical palm tree and they are repacked again. Letting the trees stand until the next August and setting a bud close to the ground, cutting away the top of the seedling the next spring is more in fashion now than root grafting, think. A pound of rosin, two oz. of tallow or linseed oil and four oz. beeswax makes a good grafting wax. Melt together, pour into cold water, pull and work until of uniform texture.—G., Arkford, N. Y.

Buffalo Moths.

This insect came over from Europe not many years ago. We had it hereabout some years but it is gone now; the women have exterminated it, or the climate, etc., was too many for it more, probably the later. If your carpets are breeding it you will find the beetles on your spirea and mountain ash flowers a long, narrow bug one-third inches long, dull brick red and black in color.—G., Arkford, N. Y.

Potatoes From Seed.

G., Soldier's Grove, Wis.:—If you are an expert hybridizer you need no advice from me. If not then plant many sorts side by side and class them according to their time of flowering when planted at the same time for two sorts that are expected to cross—fertilize must flower together. If their flowers are a month apart they will not mix. Then plant early flowering sorts on one plat medium and late ones on others and sow of all the seed that grows and you will have new kinds—more o rless.—G., Arkford, N. Y.

Make Cuttings Now.

Prof. J. C. Whitten, of the Missouri Agricultural college, says: Few people realize how simple a matter it is to propagate one's own grape vines, currants, gooseberries and most ornamental shrubs. If the work is properly done, these plants may be readily propagated by means of cuttings made late in autumn but preferably before cold weather comes on. Only well ripened, mature wood that has grown during the preceding summer should be selected for the purpose, all soft or immature parts being discarded. The cuttings themselves should be made six to ten inches long and the base of each should be cut squarely just below a bud so the bud is retained at the lower end. They should be tied up in bundles of convenient size, say, one hundred in a bundle, their butts, or basal ends, all one way, well shaken down so as to stand level on a flat table. They may then be packed in fresh, moist sawdust and be kept through the winter in a cellar or callus pit.

Upon the approach of spring, as early as the soil can be worked and before the buds have begun to graw on them, they should be planted out in good soil. The rows should be about four feet apart, to admit of any cultivation, and the cuttings should be set very firmly in the soil, so as to leave no air spaces about them, and set deep enough so only the uppermost bud is above the ground. They should then be given clean cultivation and hoed to keep down weeds during the summer, when usually an excellent growth of plants will be secured.

Currants, gooseberries, the Marianna and Golden Beauty plums, some varieties of quinces, the barberry, spirea, mock-orange, privet, most varieties of shrubs, willows, poplars and some other varieties of forest trees, root readily from cuttings handled in this manner.

Keep the Pigs Clean.

Says an experienced swine grower: I have raised hogs long enough to have come to the conclusion that the first thing to do to prevent the coming of disease is to keep them clean. I know this is a hard thing to do in the hog yards, but it is easier to do than to pay the bills for feed and then have the animals that have eaten the feed die of cholera.

The men who feed corn on the cob generally have a great mass of cobs lying around, which certainly encourage disease. The flies light on them and seem to find a home in them. I think it is best to bury these cobs, which can be done in the hog yard itself. They soon rot. They should be buried as fast as they accumulate.

Where slop is fed in troughs, the troughs should be cleaned frequently, especially in hot weather. I think this leaving of the troughs in bad condition is one cause of digestive troubles with both pigs and hogs.

It is not a hard matter to keep clean when a good beginning has been made, but some hog growers have such dilapidated pens and yards and fences that it is no wonder that their hearts fail them when they start to clean up.

Swiss Chard.

Swiss chard has proved to be one of the most generally satisfactory plants which we have grown for greens. It is a variety (rather, there are several varieties) of the common garden beet, differing from it in having large, succulent tops, instead of large roots.

These tops develop rapidly after the sowing of the seed, and remain fresh and tender with remarkable persistency during the vicissitudes of the summer season. Each leaf consists of two parts, practically separable, namely, the midrib and the leaf blade. For greens, the large leaf blades should be used, after the removal of the heavy midnerves. These midribs frequently attain a diameter of 1x4 inches, and are very sweet, crisp and tender. They are used separately, served on toast, like asparagus, or in any of several other ways. American seed catalogues ordinarily offer only a single variety; but a selection of numerous varieties may be had, adapted to the several uses pointed out above.

Use of the Harrow.

Much is said about the use of the cultivator for corn, but the harrow will do good service in destroying small weeds, and if the small weeds are killed as fast as they appear the work later in the season will be lessened. The object in cultivating should be not to injure the roots of the corn more than is possible for which reason the cultivation should be shallow. If the land is baked and hard it should then be deeply cultivated, going between the rows until the work is well done, giving shallow and level culture at the next workings.

DIZZINESS

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QUESTION BUREAU ?

RULES—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5.—We will not answer any questions on religious topics—no questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

The Bread-Fruit Tree.

Editor Question Bureau:—Please give a description of the bread-fruit tree.—W. I. R., Brookville, Pa.

The bread-fruit tree is a native of the Indian archipelago and of the southern Pacific islands. It attains a height of 30 or 40 feet; is often limbless for half its height, bears leathery, glossy, dark green, three-to-nine-lobed leaves; one to three feet long; has compact, club-shaped, yellow catkins of male flowers, 9 to 15 inches long, and subglobular heads of female flowers with shaggy receptacles; and usually seedless, spheroidal fruits, at first green, later brown, and, lastly, yellow, six inches or more in diameter, hanging by short, thick stocks singly or in clusters of two or three from the smaller branches. The rough rind is irregularly marked in squares and other figures with raised centers. The unripe fruit contains a milky juice, and when in the edible stage it resembles fresh bread, being white and mealy. It is then slightly tart. Later, it becomes yellow in color, and tastes of dewy, tropical countries where it has been introduced and particularly in its original home, the fruit is highly valued as a nutritious food, being prepared for use in various ways. When baked it resembles plantain rather than wheaten bread, being sweetish, slightly stringent, but otherwise almost tasteless. When fresh fruits cannot be procured it is sometimes slightly fermented, beaten to a nasty mass, and so used. Since the trees produce two or three crops annually, and since the bearing seasons overlap more or less, the fruit may be obtained the greater part of the year. Not alone for the fruit is the tree valuable; in the South Sea Islands its fibrous inner bark is woven into cloth resembling, but inferior in softness and whiteness, to that made from the paper mulberry which is similarly employed in those islands; the gummy exudation from the bark, boiled with cocoanut oil, is used for caulking canoes, pails, etc.; the beautiful yellow wood is light and soft, but when exposed to the air becomes dark like mahogany, and is used for canoes, furniture, and interior work in houses. The tree has been cultivated to a slight extent in southern Florida, but the fruits rarely appear even in the most southern markets of the United States, because they do not bear shipment well, and unless used very soon after being gathered become hard and disagreeable in taste. A near relative of the bread-fruit tree is the jaca, or jack.

Erastus B. Tyler.

Editor Question Bureau:—Please give the full first name of Gen. E. B. Tyler and tell something about his war record.—O., Barnesville, O.

Erastus B. Tyler was born in West Bloomfield, Ontario county, N. Y., April 24 1822. He removed to Ohio and was educated at Granville College. In 1845 he engaged in business, which he continued until the beginning of the civil war. He was commissioned colonel of the seventh Ohio Volunteers in April, 1861, and led his men into western Virginia, where he was assigned by Gen. Frederick W. Lander to a brigade, which he commanded with credit at Cross Lanes, W. Va., August 26, 1861; Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862, and Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862. May 14, 1862, he was made brigadier general, and August 24, 1865, was mustered out of the service.

The Uses of Talc.

Editor Question Bureau: Please tell us what talc is used for? Is it mined extensively in the United States.—D. C. L, Oakesdale, Wash.

Talc is one of the commonest and most important of the non-metallic minerals. It occurs in metamorphic rocks all over the world, being the most prominent mineral in the rock known as talcose schist, and sometimes forms extensive beds, occurring thus in most of the Atlantic coast states. Although very soft it is almost indestructible, not being affected by acids or injuriously affected by intense heat. Its common, massive form, commonly known as "soapstone," is the "stealite" of mineralogy. Talc is used in the arts, either powdered as "flour talc," or in sawed pieces. Flour talc is employed as a base for fireproof paints, in boiler and steampipe coverings, and foundry facings, for electric insulators, in the manufacture of dynamite, and of wall papers, to which it imparts a glossy surface; it is very extensively used in the manufacture of toilet powders, and cheap soaps, for dressing leathers and skins, and as a lubricant for lubricants. About half a million dollars' worth of "fibrous talc" is produced annually in the single county of Saint Lawrence, N. Y. The supply of pure, compact soapstone, the most valuable variety of talc, comes largely from western North Carolina and Virginia. It is sawed into slate pencils and crayons and is manufactured into the tips of gas burners. The chief uses of soapstone are for stationary wash tubs, sinks, acid tanks, hearthstones, fire blocks, mantels, griddles and many other articles of everyday use. "French chalk" is a fine granular talc used as a crayon by tailors. In China and Japan a fine compact talc is carved into various ornaments, household gods and pagodas.

A Horse Deal.

Editor Question Bureau: The following question usually causes a great deal of argument. Please give your opinion? A sold a horse for $90; bought him back for $80, and re-sold him for $110. How much was made on the transactions?—H. F. R., Sistersville, W. Va.

Arithmetical questions are eliminated from these columns, and no effort will be made to answer the above arithmetically. If the question is, What did A make by the transactions, the answer is clearly $40. If he sold his horse for $90 and bought him back for $80, he was $10 ahead. To him $80 represented the cost of the horse. Now he sells for $110, and his margin of profit is the difference between $80, the cost, and the selling price, $110, which is $30. This, with the $10 he made on the previous deal, makes his net profit $40.

Christmas in Foreign Countries.

Editor Question Bureau:—Will you please tell how Christmas is celebrated in foreign countries?—J. G., Marengo, O.

During the last few days preceding Christmas it is still the custom of Calabrian minstrels to descend from the mountains to Naples and Rome, saluting the shrines of the virgin mother with their wild music, under the poetical notion of cheering her until the birth time of her infant at the approaching Christmas. Preparatory to Christmas, the bells are rung at dead midnight throughout England and the continent; and after the solemn celebration of the mass, for which the churches in France and Italy are magnificently adorned, it is usual for the revelers to partake of a collation, that they may be better able to sustain the fatigues of the night. In the Protestant districts of Germany and the north of Europe, Christmas is often called the "children's festival," and Christmas eve is devoted to giving presents, especially between parents and children, and brothers and sisters, by means of the so-called Christmas tree. The mother accepts Christmas as the occasion to say privately to the daughters, and the father to the sons, what has been observed most praiseworthy and what most faulty in their conduct. Formerly, and still in some of the villages of North Germany, the presents made by all the parents were sent to some one person, who, in high buskins, a white robe, a mask, and an enormous flax wig, becoming the bugbear of children, known as "Knecht Rupert," goes from house to house, received by the parents with great pomp and reverence, calls for the children and bestows the intended gifts upon them, according to the character which he hears from the parents after severe inquiries. Christmas has always been at once a religious, domestic and merrymaking festival in England, equally for every rank and every age. The revels used to begin on Christmas eve and continued often till Candlemas (February 2), every day being a holiday till twelfth night (January 6). It was an old English superstition that on Christmas eve the oxen were always found on their knees, as in an attitude of devotion. This was derived from a prevalent mediaeval notion that an ox and an ass which were present at the nativity fell upon their knees, in a suppliant posture, as appears from numerous prints and from the Latin poem of Sannazaro, in the sixteenth century. The Christmas celebrations in England have lost their primitive character, the gambols and carols have nearly gone by, and family reunions and evergreen trimmings are nearly all that remain of former various rough merriments which went to mark the festival.

About Fertilizers.

Editor Question Bureau:—Will you please explain what fertilizers are composed of? Tel lall you know about it, as it will setle an argument.—A. B., Deep Valley, W. Va.

Ther are so many different kinds of fertilizers that no definite answer can be made to the above inquiry. Fertilizers contain nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. The proportions in which the constituents are mixed vary with the different brands and factories. In most states in which fertilizers are largely used laws are in effect compelling manufacturers or dealers in fertilizers to state the actual amounts of the fertilizing ingredients contained in the fertilizers offered for sale and also to state in what form each of these ingredients exists. The control authorities publish each year a statement of the commercial value per pound of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in each of the various forms in which they occur in fertilizers. Fertilizer control is in most tates attached to the state agricultural experiment stations, and information concerning the purchase and use of the fertilizers can be obtained from these institutions.

Marriage of First Cousins.

Editor Question Bureau: In what state or states is the marriage of first cousins permitted?—F. W., Blissfield, Mich.

The marriage of first cousins is permitted in Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

The Doukhobors.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please tell us something about the Doukhobors and their strange pilgrimages?—A. M. D., Homewood, Kan.

The Doukhobors (Spirit Wrestlers) are a fanatical Russian sect. The society was founded about 1720. The leaders declared themselves to be Christ's representatives on earth, and exacted absolute obedience of their followers. Persecuted by their neighbors, by the church, and by their own leaders, the Doukhobers asked the emperor to settle them in an uninhabited place, where they might live and worship as they pleased. They were sent to the region north of the Sea of Azoff, but, official restraint being removed, they were more brutally treated by their leaders, and their condition became so pitiable that the government, in 1835, removed them to Transcaucasia. In 1887 the sect was divided by rival candidates for leadership, and through the influence of Count Leo Tolstoi 7,000 of one faction were located in Canada. At first there was no trouble, but in 1901 they refused to comply with the marriage laws of Canada, and refused to pay school taxes. In 1902, in a frenzy of fanaticism, they turned all their horses, cattle, and sheep loose upon the prairies, and men and women took the places of horses at the plow and in hauling produce to market. In October, 1902, the Swan river Doukhobors, 2,000 in number, set out on a pilgrimage of 300 miles to find Jesus, who was expected to meet them at Winnipeg. There was the greatest suffering on the part of the women and children, and these were forcibly detained by the police at Yorktown. The men continued the pilgrimage 200 miles to Minnedosa, where they were surrounded by 500 mounted police. The desperate, starving and distressed fanatics were locked in cars, taken back to Yorktown, and forcibly returned to their villages. Since then there has been closer supervision on the part of the government, and protection against the scheming of half crazy agitators.

Florence Nightingale.

Editor Question Bureau: Please tell me who Florence Nightingale was—her birth and death, and what made her famous?—G. M., Cecil, W. Va.

Florence Nightingale is an English philanthropist, but known for her work in the hospital during the Crimean war. She was born May 15, 1820, and early in life became interested in hospital work. She examined various hospitals through Europe, and was trained as a nurse by the Protestant Sisters of Mercy at Kaiserwerth-on-Rhine. In 1854 she went to the Crimea, having organized a band of trained nurses in a week, and established the great hospital at Scutari, where she showed rare gifts of organization and heroism. Her health failed suddenly because of her severe efforts, but she refused to accept for herself the subscription of £50,000 pounds raised for her, preferring to use it for the foundation of the Nightingale Home at Saint Thomas' hospital. She gave valuable advice in regard to hospitals during the American civil war and the Franco-Prussian war. Florence Nightingale is still living, and is regarded as one of the "grand old women" of the world.

Remarried Women.

The Bureau has had frequent inquiries about the pensions of women who have remarried. Below is the full text of the bill passed by congress in 1901, and covers the subject:

"That section 4708 of the laws of the United States governing the granting of army and navy pensions be, and the same is amended to read as follows:

"The remarriage of any widow, dependent mother, or dependent sister entitled to pension shall not bar her right to such pension to the date of her remarriage, whether an application therefor was filed before or after such marriage; but on the remarriage of any widow, dependent mother or dependent sister having a pension such pension shall cease—provided, however, that any widow who was the lawful wife of any officer or enlisted man in the army, navy, or marine corps of the United States during the period of his service in any war, and whose name was placed or shall hereafter be placed on the pension roll because of her husband's death as the result of wound or injury received, or disease contracted in such military or naval service, and whose name has been or shall hereafter be dropped from said pension roll by reason of her marriage to another person who has since died or shall hereafter die, or from whom she has been heretofore or shall be hereafter divorced, upon her own application and without fault on her part, and if she is without means of support other than her daily labor as defined by the acts of June 27, 1890, and May 9, 1900, shall be entitled to have her name again placed on the pension roll at the rate now provided for widows by the acts of July 14, 1862; March 3, 1873; March 19, 1886; such pension to commence from the date of the filing of her application in the Pension Bureau. After the approval of this act. And, provided, further, that where such widow is already in receipt of a pension from the United States she shall not be entitled to restoration under this act. And provided, further, that where the pension of said widow on her second or subsequent marriage has accrued to a helpless or idiotic child, or a child or children under the age of 16 years, she shall not be entitled to restoration under this act unless said helpless or idiotic child, or child or children under 16 years of age, be then a member or members of her family and cared for by her, and upon the restoration of said widow the payment of pension to said child or children shall cease."

The Apostles' Creed.

Editor Question Bureau: I would like to know something about the Apostles' creed—where it originated, etc.—G. W. D., Elkcreek, Neb.

It is held by many writers of the Church of Rome that this creed was composed by the Apostles themselves, who, during their stay at Jerusalem soon after Christ's ascension, agreed upon it as a rule of faith and as a mark of distinction by which they were to know friends from foes. It is almost impossible now to ascertain the authorship of this creed; its antiquity may, however, be inferred from the fact that the whole, as it now stands, with the exception of "He descended into hell," may be found in the works of Ambrose and Rufinus, the former of whom flourished in the third century and the latter the fourth. But the present text evidently depends upon still earlier and simpler form. This earlier form, which is called by scholars "The old Roman symbol," was in use in the Roman church between the years 140 and 175, and was originally written in Greek. According to McGiffert ("The Apostles' Creed," New York, 1902), it ran as follows: "I believe in God the Father Almighty and in Christ Jesus His son, who was born of Mary the Virgin, was crucified under Pontius Pilate and hurled; on the third day rose from the dead, ascended into Heaven, sitteth on the right hand of the Father, from whence He cometh to judge the quick and the dead; and in the Holy Ghost; and resurrection of the flesh." But in view of the lack of "maker of Heaven and earth," etc., which were directed against the heresiarchs who began to come to Rome as early as 140, we must put the date at least as early as about 133.

Franklin and the Eagle.

Editor Question Bureau: Somewhere, a long time ago, I read a statement that Benjamin Franklin was opposed to the American eagle as an emblem of this country. Can you tell me if this is true, and, if possible, tell what Franklin said on the subject?—J. H. R., Kirby, Ala.

It is recorded that, in a letter to his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Bache, written when 78 years of age, Benjamin Franklin regretted that the eagle had been made the "national bird." The following is what he is reported to have said:

"For my own part I wish the bald eagle had not been chosen as the representative of our country; he is a bird of bad moral character; he does not get his living honestly; you may have seen him perched on some dead tree where, too lazy to fish for himself, he watches the labor of the fishing-hawk; and when that diligent has at length taken a fish and is bearing it to his nest for the support of his mate and young ones, the bald eagle pursues him and takes it from him. With all this injustice he is never in good case, but, like those among men who live by sharping and robbing, he is generally poor and often very lousy. Besides, he is a rank coward; the little king-bird, not bigger than a sparrow, attacks him boldly and drives him out of the district. He is, therefore, by no means a proper emblem for the brave and honest Order of the Cincinnati of America, who have driven all the "king birds" from our country. I am, on this account, not displeased that the figure is not known as a bald eagle, but looks more like a turkey. For, in truth, the turkey is, in comparison, a much more respectable bird, and withal, a true original native of America. Eagles have been found in all countries, but the turkey was peculiar to ours. He is besides (though a little vain and silly, 'tis true, but none the worse on that account) a bird of courage, and would not hesitate to attack a grenadier of the British guards, who should presume to invade his farmyard with a red coat on."

"The Dark Horse."

Editor Question Bureau: Can you give us the origin of the use of the term "dark horse" as used in a political sense?—H. E. D., Appleton, Ark.

When nominating conventions name an individual that was not prominently considered as a candidate, or during its earlier ballots, he is called a dark horse. Once upon a time there lived in Tennessee an old chap named Sam Flynn, who traded in horses and usually contrived to own a speedy nag or two, which he used for racing purposes whenever he could pick up a soft match in his travels. The best of his string of racers was a coal-black stallion named Dusky Pete. Flynn was accustomed to saddle Pete when approaching a town and ride him in, to give the impression that the animal was merely a "likely horse," and not a fast one. One day he came to a town where a country race meeting was being held, and he entered Pete among the contestants. The people of the town backed two or three local favorites against Pete. Flynn moved among the crowd and took all the bets offered against his nag. Just as the horses were being saddled for the race old Judge McMinames, who was the turf oracle of that part of the state, arrived on the course and was made one of the judges. As he took his place on the stand he was told how the betting ran, and of the folly of the owner of the strange entry in backing his "plug" so heavily. Running his eye over the track, the judge instantly recognized Pete, and he said: "Gentlemen, there is a dark horse in this race that will make some of you sick before supper." The judge was right. Flynn's dark horse Pete won the race easily.

Miscellaneous.

B. A. H., Twelve Mile, Ind.: Telegraphers count every word regardless of length, a word of one syllable counting the same as one with three or four syllables.

H. A. F., Lecta, W. Va.: We have no record of any such society as you inquire about.

J. C. M., East Liverpool, O.: We assume that the old liberty bell is the property of the state of Pennsylvania. It was cast for the state house of that state.

O. A. L., Gardnersville, Ky.: Please do not ask us to decide questions at law. In your particular case see a lawyer for advice. He will probably recommend a partition of the estate.

G. D., Farmington, N. D.: Your neighbor is wrong. President Roosevelt's salary is only $50,000 a year.

J. F. W., Williams Bay, Wis.: We cannot tell you how Frank Norris gathered his story of "The Pit." This story was the second of a series. The first was "The Octopus;" the third was to have been "The Wolf," but Mr. Norris died before it was written.

J. T. S., Clinton, Okla. T.: Reelfoot lake is a submerged district in Lake and Obion counties, northwestern Tennessee.

I. D. J., Towanda, Pa.: We know of no history covering the subject in detail.

G.L., Pittston, Pa.: If you refer to the Peterloo massacre, it took place in Manchester, England, July 16, 1819, at an open-air meeting in favor of parliamentary reform. Out of an audience of 60,000, whose members were dispersed by the cavalry, eight are said to have been killed.

J. J. W., White, W. Va.: If you will refer to recent back numbers of your Blade you will find an article on jiu-jitsu, the Japanese art of self defense.

I. F. F., Grafton, W. Va.: If you will refer to back numbers of your Blade for the past few months you will find an answer in the Question Bureau on the subject of surnames. It will answer your question.

VITALITY OF TREES.

California Climate Makes Them Grow After Felling.

An illustration of the wonderful vitality and reproductiveness of the redwood is reported from Mendocino county. It consists of the trunk of a redwood tree felled for the manufacture of shingles, which, after lying on the ground undisturbed for several months, sprouted a number of young trees whose roots had developed in its own body. This development is erroneously reported, however, as the first case on record where redwood completely severed from the stump has produced a new growth. Instances have been frequently recorded of felled redwood trunks reproducing a growth of young timber all along the line of the prostrate log, and travelers through the coast forests have frequently observed the phenomenon of rows of well-developed trees growing out of the bodies of those that have lain long enough on the earth to perish and decay. Some years ago a newspaper correspondent reported the strange phenomenon of new redwood growth on a bridge built of redwood logs across a Humboldt county stream. The sides of this bridge consisted of two large redwoods, which had been felled so that the ends rested in the soil on each bank. All along the upper edge of each log a row of sturdy redwood saplings developed shortly after the bridge had been finished, proving that life was not extinguished in either, although totally severed from the original stumps. In the moist climate of the coast counties redwood trees wonderful vitality. The stumps, which in the case of most other trees would die and decay, send out new shoots; and it is not uncommon for a half-dozen or more new trees to spring into life around each stump and in time become, in their turn, large enough for the use of the lumberman. The redwood forest at Mill Valley has been restored through this process of reproduction, and some of the redwood forests on the east flank of the Contra Costa Range are being reproduced in the same way. When there are other trees, such as the willow and the poplar, which cannot be killed off in this state if there is any degree of moisture in the soil on which they lie. Fences built of willow and poplar posts erected near irrigating ditches in the southern part of the state are liable to take root and grow into a substantial, living barrier. These cases illustrate the fertility of the soil and climate, as well as the vitality and reproductive powers of trees here.—San Francisco Call.

A BERRY OF THE DAY.

(Sassafras.)

It is aromatic.

It belongs to a grand family.

It prefers to dwell in swamps.

It is the magnolia Virginiana.

Its leaves are likely to be curled.

Certain caterpillars dwell in the "curls."

It follows the coast from the Bay state to Texas.

It showed white blossoms over two inches across.

Birds greedily avail themselves of its pretty and tasty berries.

The flavor of its berries is suggestive of sassafras bark and lemon verbena.

It boasts a trunk which may be four feet high, or it may be 70.

Some of its other names are laurel, small magnolia, sweet or white bay, swamp laurel and beaver tree.

In the north it is likely to be but a shrub, while in the south it has achieved a height of 90 feet.

NOTES OF FOREIGN LIFE.

Postcards made of Irish peat from the bog of Allen formed one of the features of the Irish exhibition, planned by the Gaelic League and opened in London November 4.

Russian immigrants to the number of 33,140 arrived in London during the first nine months of this year. Of these 18,556 remained in the city.

The Rev. A. Lloyd, of St. Ambrose's church, Birmingham, is going to distribute the members of his choir among the congregation, "where their examples will enthuse those sitting near them."

A company named the "Lebensmittelexportexpresszugsgeselischaft." has been formed at Pressburg, Hungary. Its business will be to export meat to London, Paris and Berlin by express.

A doctor of Southwark, London, summoned for debt, said that he could not pay because so many doctors in the district were charging only sixpenny (12 cents) fees that he was unable to make a living.

IN PRAISE OF THE HORSE

When in the morning of the year the Earth sleeps late, the Sun, her mother, draws the snow-sheet from her and she wakes drowsily, yet with laughter. And the fragrance of her steamy breath is intoxication, and the hurrying of loosed streams is world-music, and the pale points that cut the mould are whispering millions of June leaves and tented ranks of gold October corn-fields. Then, in the spring-time, the highways, the Earth's arteries, pulse with rousing life, and up and down their lengths thrills the gypsy blood in men's veins since ways were made—the call of the road. For around the turn of a road is ever what we wish most, and ever the road turns. And ever what can carry a man closest to his heart's desire, so close that—if he may not touch it—he may touch the gladness of it, is a horse. So if a man's heart be heavy, let him ride a horse in the springtime, and the strength and clean joyfulness of the beast shall enter him, and his trouble fall from him. And this is true of the summer and the autumn, and as well of the winter. For the pleasant jostling of a horse's movement shakes away small worries and leaves a clear road by which peace enters the soul.—Mary R. S. Andrews, in Scribner's.

Her Message.

A woman living in a town not far from New York commissioned her husband while in the city to purchase a motto for the Sunday school. After he had left it suddenly occurred to her that she had neglected to tell him the desired inscription or the proper size of the card. Going to a nearby telegraph office she wrote out a message to her husband containing the necessary information, and handed it to the operator. It read as follows:

"John Johnson, —— Broadway, New York City: Unto Us a Child is Born—8 feet long and 5 feet wide."—Harper's Weekly.

Fits Cured.

I wish everyone suffering with Fits, Epilepsy, or Falling Sickness, to send for one of my large sized 16 oz. bottles Free. My remedy has cured, when all others failed.

DR. F. E. GRANT, Dept. 935. Kansas City, Mo.

New Russia.

Dr. Max Nordau, in The Independent.

It would take a big volume to say all that ought to be said on the present situation in Russia. I am ashamed to treat in a few brief aphorisms the greatest event in modern history.

The Russian revolution completes the French revolution. Henceforth white humanity, with the exception of the Mussulman world, will live under the triad of liberty, fraternity and equality.

Autocracy is still in a position to commit crimes, but they are the last convulsions of the wild beast. It is dying. The revolution has killed it. With it dies the reaction in all Europe. The Russia of the Czars has been the last stronghold of feudalism. Through it the Middle Ages have lived into the twentieth century, and the counter-revolution has been able to resist the attack of modern democracy. The complete breakdown of the whole system of Russian tyranny is sure to come, is not far off, and the ruin of absolutism throughout Europe will follow.

But the Russian liberals, who have so gloriously secured for Russia the rights of man and citizenship, should be careful not to make a mistake which would be mortal. They should not imitate the French Third Estate, who, having vanquished royalty and the aristocracy, closed the door and left outside the Fourth Estate, thus disinheriting a body of fellow citizens who had fought side by side with this selfish Third Estate. The end of the Russian revolution will only come when is ameliorated the condition of the Russian laboring classes. The minimum of reforms should be a limitation of the hours of work, a pension for the worker at sixty-five, insurance against accidents and forced stoppage of work during the dead season.

It is possible—it is even probable—that the artificial unity of the Russian Empire will not weather the present storm. But I see no evil in a friendly federation of autonomous states, supplanting the present monster without organic cohesion, kept together by the chains of a despotic administration.

The new Russia will no longer strive to carry out the pseudo-testament of Peter the Great. It will be too much occupied with its liberal and democratic evolution to think of conquests, and too modern, too moral to dream of military glory. The new Russia will be pacific, will avoid mixing up in quarrels which do not concern it. But it will be capable of strong acts in defense of its ideals wherever they are in danger. This new Russia will thus be a better ally for a friendly France who will stand as an example for its democratic zeal.

NOTES AND INCIDENTS OF FOREIGN LIFE

The court house that is being erected to take the place of the Old Bailey, London, will have all the modern improvements, including, on each floor, a series of dining and refreshment rooms, not only for members of the bar, but also for the general public having business in the courts. A number of smoking rooms will also be provided.

Gen. Cronje passed a short time in London recently on his way to South Africa. "America," he said, "yes, very fine, very big, very quick. But England—London—unspeakable."

On the occasion of the conferring of degrees at Dublin university Oct. 27, a number of students stormed the organ gallery and prevented the playing of "God Save the King." They sang, instead, "God Save Ireland." The senate of the university is investigating with a view of punishing the offenders.

Oct. 21 a lady in London read an advertisement about some very cheap Indian shawls on sale in Regent street. She went to the number and found the place was a jeweler's. Then she discovered she had been reading an 1805 issue of the Times, got out that day as a souvenir of the battle of Trafalgar.

The German Admiralty has resolved upon furnishing ships of war with means for recognizing each other's identity at distances too great for reading the name of the vessel. This is to be effected by the use of rings or bands on the chimney funnel, differing in number and color.

Sanger's circus, which has been on the road for fifty years, was sold by auction recently in London, with band wagons, chariots, horses, menagerie animals and everything else. An eccentric mule, out of which Sanger remarked that he had made $35,000, was sold for $55.

The new lord mayor of London, Vaughn Morgan, asked how he attained success in life, made a confession that few self-made men are willing to put on record. "Partly by good fortune and," he added, "partly by doing my work as promptly and thoroughly as I could."

At a convention of pipe smokers, held in Brussels the other day, the president, M. Kos, informed his hearers that it took him three hours and ten minutes to get through one pipe. A pipe, he said, would outlast three hours if filled in a particular way—loosely at the bottom, firmly in the middle, and again loosely at the top. "Further," said he, "you must give up your whole mind to the process. Patience and determination make the true smoker."

A DISCERNING BISHOP.

That very worthy divine, the bishop of London, has given further evidence of his judgment and good sense in advice recently bestowed upon some of his parish workers. He advises all ladies doing parochial visiting to go as well dressed when they visit the East End or any slum parish as they would when visiting their social acquaintances. The poor, he says, greatly appreciate the compliment paid them and they are cheered by the sight of the fashions and frivols. It often does the women of the East End more good to merely see a smartly dressed woman in their midst and to talk over her clothes afterward than to have two or three visits from a dowdily dressed visitor, who perhaps better understands the practical side of parochial work. This does not imply, of course, that working women can live upon fashions alone, but the worthy bishop shows insight and a sympathy for the love of "fixins" inherent in the woman heart that may in part account for the universal popularity he enjoys.

SOME SAGE ADVICE.

Russell Sage has a horror of lawsuits.

A clerk of Mr. Sage's said the other day:

"I sought out the chief one morning in his office.

"'You remember, sir,' I said, 'my complaint against my wife's uncle?'

"'Yes,' he answered.

"'Well,' said I, 'the man is obdurate, and I think of bringing suit against him. What do you advise?'

"Mr. Sage was silent a moment, frowning thoughtfully. Then he said:

"'Listen. When I was clerk in Troy, I had a case against a man that seemed quite as good as yours. I visited a prominent lawyer, and I laid the whole matter before him in detail. When I was through he told me that he would be delighted to take the case—that it was a case that couldn't lose.

"'It can't lose?' said I.

"'It can't lose,' he repeated.

"'I rose, and took up my hat. I thanked the lawyer, and told him that I wouldn't bring suit, after all. And then I explained that it was my opponent's side, and not my own, which I had laid before him.'"

Appropriate.

"Why do you try to teach your parrot such long words?"

"Oughtn't a parrot to be taught in polysyllables?"—Baltimore American.

A Reliable Heart Cure.

Alice A. Wetmore, Box 67, Norwich, Conn., says if any sufferer from Heart Disease will write her, she will, without charge, direct them to the perfect cure she used.

WHEN FATHER RODE THE GOAT

The house is full of arnica
And mystery profound;
We do not dare to run about
Or make the slightest sound;
We leave the big piano shut,
And do not strike a note.

The doctor's been here seven times
Since father rode the goat,
He joined the lodge a week ago—
Got in at 4 a. m.
And sixteen brethren brought him home,
Though he says he brought them.
His wrist was sprained, and one big rip
Had rent his Sunday coat—
There must have been a lively time
When father rode the goat.

He's resting on the couch today,
And practicing his signs—
The hailing signal, working grip,
And other monkeyshines;
He mutters passwords 'neath his breath,
And other things he'll quote—
They surely had an evening's work
When father rode the goat.

He has a gorgeous uniform,
All gold and red and blue;
A hat with plumes and yellow braid,
And golden badges, too.
But somehow when we mention it
He wears a look so grim
We wonder if he rode the goat
Or if the goat rode him.
—Mount Vernon (Ill.) News.

HARDER THAN THE DIAMOND

Tantalum Easily Drawn Into Wireor Rolled Into Sheets if Red Hot.

That nothing is harder in nature than a diamond and that a diamond alone can cut a diamond is a popular belief of long standing. Yet there is something harder. A new substance has made its appearance which, if it can be obtained in sufficient quantity, will probably replace the diamond alike in the operations of drill boring and in the lapidary's workshop, for it is harder than diamond; so hard, in fact, that the only effect produced by a diamond drill, worked day and night for three days on a sheet of the substance one twenty-fifth of an inch thick, with a speed of 5,000 revolutions a minute, was a slight dint in the sheet and the wearing out of the diamond. This substance is pure metallic tantalum.

Tantalum is not a common metal, yet it is also not one of the rarest. Its existence was discovered more than a century ago.

Pure tantalum was first prepared by Dr. Bolton, a member of the famous electrical engineering firm of Siemens & Halske. One of his methods is to fuse the double fluoride of potassium and tantalum with metallic potassium in an electric furnace in vacuo, but he seems to prefer a much simpler electrical method. Making up the oxide into a filament, exactly like that of a Nernst incandescent lamp, he places it in a globe connected to an air pump and turns on the current. The oxide is decomposed and the oxygen being gradually removed by the pump the filament is reduced to the metallic state.

Tantalum differs from all other known substance in combining extreme hardness with extreme ductility. When red hot it is easily rolled into bars and sheets or drawn into wire. It is scarcely affected by the oxygen of the air, even at a red heat, and not at all at ordinary temperatures, and the strongest acids fail to dissolve it; nor does it amalgamate with mercury. It melts only at the highest attainable temperatures, and is therefore well fitted to serve for filaments in incandescent lamps, being much stronger than carbon. A pound of it will make 20,000 lamps, and these require exactly half as much power to light them as do carbon filaments giving the same brilliancy.

If only it can be procured in sufficient quantity tantalum should prove a most useful metal. It will furnish better bearing tools than the diamond drill and cheaper electric lights than carbon, while the possible uses of a plate or a wire harder than diamond, and yet tough and strong, are almost infinite, for every other hard substance is brittle and this fact has hampered the engineer for centuries. —Chicago Chronicle.

HEADGEAR UPSTANDING.

Hats are one and all trying. Girls look well in saucy, capricious shapes with feathers at every fantistic angle that the milliner can contrive and brims bent and contorted "every which way"; but a woman with mature face under such creations is, to put it mildly as possible, out of place—this is with apologies to the hosts of just such persons who are in proud possession of just such hats, says the New York Sun. One cannot go on the street without meeting matrons, mothers of grown daughters, even grandmothers—one might say of grown granddaughters under headgear upstanding, uprearing, fluted fore and aft but principally aft, and adorned with feathers put on at agonizing angles. There is the ever-present turban, to be sure, but this is for use with walking costumes. Wait until the horse show brings out all that the milliner knows now about fantastic hats. There are certain fashionables who carry the ultra styles on their heads at the show yearly. This season the door of opportunity for sensational effects will be wide open to them.

No Hoodoo.

"I'll take any room in the house except room 13," said a visitor from Salt Lake as he inscribed his name on the Lick house register. "But don't attempt to give me room 13."

"You're perfectly safe," replied the obliging clerk. "We have no room 13 in the house."

"Well, that's all right, then," said the guest, still a little dubious. "It's too risky enough to stop at a hotel that has a hoodoo number, without boldly tempting fate by taking a hoodoo room."

"My dear sir, your fears are absolutely groundless," assured the clerk. "This hotel bears no hoodoo number. In fact, it has no room number."

"That's a very ingenious explanation, but you can't get away from the fact. I noticed when I came on that the tourist office next door was No. 11, and the cigar store on the other side of the entrance was No. 15. So it is not a difficult culculation to figure that this place is No. 13."

"No, you're wrong," declared the clerk. "The number is not painted on the door, but I don't mind telling you confidentially that the street number of the hotel is 113-4A."—San Francisco Chronicle.

A "Grafter's" Success.

James B. Dill, whose recent speech on "graft," at Oberlin college, impressed the entire country, told recently, apropos of "graft," a story about a swindling tramp.

"This tramp," said Mr. Dill, "had the alert, unscrupulous, bold mind that makes 'grafting' successful.

"He was walking down a city street one day, where he saw a little boy stoop and pick up something.

"He crossed over to the boy quickly.

"'You have made a find, my lad,' he said.

"'Yes, sir,' said the innocent boy. 'I have found a silver ring.'

"'I thought so,' said the tramp. 'It's the one I just dropped. Now, ain't it lucky I had my name cut in it?'

"'What is your name?' said the boy, suspiciously.

"'Sterling, lad.'

"'Take it, then. It's yours,' said the boy, handing over the ring with a disappointed air."

GLASS HOUSES.

Frank C. Perkins, in his article, "Modern American Glass Houses," in the December Technical World Magazine, makes the following statement in regard to the structural characteristics of these odd edifices:

"A glass wall is of very light weight compared with one of masonry. Fire damage would be local and easily repaired, experience showing that the wire glass prevents the spread of fire, though the glass itself is shattered. With this construction, however, replacing material is easier than would be the reglazing of a window of the same size. The expense of a glass wall is some less than that of a brick wall, and lacks all the disadvantages of the latter, being much lighter in weight, allowing a soft light to penetrate through, and having a surface which is self-cleaning in wet weather, and which, in the case of tall buildings in cities, reflects light to the lower portions at the sidewalk."

The Sunday School.

LOOKING AHEAD TO CHRISTMAS.

The International Sunday School Lesson for December 17 is, "Preparation for the Messiah." Malachi iii:1-12. The Golden Text is, "I will send my messenger, and he shall prepare the way before me." Mal. iii:1.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

Christmas is but a few days distant. The occasion is opportune for taking a broad view of events leading up to this approaching celebration. The last of the Hebrew prophets looked forward more yearningly than any one looks today, across a stretch of four hundred years, with the vision of eager

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1905.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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CURRENT COMMENT

Senator Depew may still be a peach, but the pink network has been removed.

After all the czar of Russia sometimes has ample provocation for not keeping his promises.

If it will help any we would like to go on record as being in favor of a more elastic currency.

Senators Platt and Depew may have formed an agreement that the man who resigns is no statesman.

There will be something exciting in congress when the railway rate bills try to pass on the same track.

Since May 24, 1900, Secretary Taft has traveled 100,000 miles, not counting his trip to Akron, O.

We gather from Mark Twain's recent remarks that he is too original to adopt the habits of other people.

Among other things 1905 will be memorable as the year in which J. Pierpont Morgan was gold-bricked.

There is a strong probability that Mrs. Rogers left this mundane sphere with a very poor opinion of courts.

Can it be possible that Senator Depew is back of that bill introduced in congress to pension lonely persons?

When you find a man predicting a mild winter it is natural to feel that you would like to help elect him to some office.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, it will seem to some people, is making considerable fuss over the loss of only $6,000,000.

This is the season of the year when reformers step out to the front of the platform and proceed to abolish Santa Claus.

Those Quebec persons who threw eggs at Mme. Bernhardt must have been very wealthy or the eggs were extremely bad.

The railroads may have noticed that the President hasn't side-tracked any of his former opinions on rate legislation.

Up to the time of the beginning of investigations few officials had discovered that the insurance business was unhealthy.

President Roosevelt puts more heart-to-heart talk in his messages than any other President. He makes it good fireside reading.

At the age of 70 Mark Twain must be gratified to find that the people feel that it is their duty to laugh at anything he says.

One of the most eloquent men we ever met was the dealer who convinced us that a cold storage egg was as good as the one newly laid.

Gen. Chaffee says that America will have another war. This comes close to being a plagiarism of Prof. E. Benjamin Andrews' pessimism.

The man who has invented a machine for spanking children will likely be disappointed when he finds out how old-fashioned most parents are.

No matter how many things you may have to worry you, it is possible to cheer yourself by stopping to think about the troubles of the czar of Russia.

Governor Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania, says that he never rode on a railroad pass. Perhaps the railroads know a good reason why he never did.

Young congressmen who owe their political success to Roosevelt, because they rode in on his landslide, should have no trouble in adopting the policies he advocates.

The Smoot case is not to be taken up right away, but it will be just as well for people who have sensitive olfactory organs to have a clothespin in easy reach.

The congressman who introduced a bill for the annexation of Santo Domingo may have been actuated by nothing more than a desire to do something original.

People who have tried to abolish Santa Claus now have another opportunity of observing what a warm cuddling place the old fellow has in the hearts of the children.

The average congressman will have little trouble in convincing the farmers that he is a statesman when compared to the dealers who are fighting the free distribution of seeds.

Senator Bailey, of Texas, says he will support the President if the President is right. Which is equivalenet to saying that he will support the President when he agrees with Bailey.

The Russian woman who killed General Sakharoff seems to have possessed an extraordinary skill in marksmanship. For a woman to hit three times in the same place establishes a new record.

William Allen White says it is foolish to be rich. It is a comfort to know that there are bright men in the country who can think of things before they occur to Mr. Rockefeller.

A Texas poet has written a song in which he says that while his body is in Texas his soul is in Tennessee. He is not the first poet who has had trouble in keeping body and soul together.

The delegate from the Isle of Pines, who is going to congress for recognition, should provide himself with warm clothing. The indications are that the weather outside the capital is going to be quite cold this winter.

RAILROAD RATES AND THE TARIFF

President Roosevelt's message to congress is an appeal for laws that will give the government supervision and regulation of railway rates.

One cannot read the document without being impressed with the earnestness of the President in this matter. He takes it up early, following a general discussion on corporations, diagnoses the evils that arise from the present system, and then urges as the only remedy that some administrative branch of the government be empowered to establish a maximum rate, in event of complaints, subject to its review by the courts. "I regard this power to establish a maximum rate," says the President, "as being essential to any scheme of real reform in the matter of railway regulation. The first necessity is to secure it; and unless it is granted to the commission, there is little use in touching the subject at all." Thus in one brief sentence he declares his lack of faith in the proposed Foraker bill, in the substitute devised by the railroads, and in all other measures planned by the opposition, seeming to give the government a semblance of authority, but without in reality transferring an iota of power from the corporations to the commission. The President's position is adroitly taken. He doesn't say or imply that these bills now in preparation are mere subterfuges to deceive the people. but he does say that nothing except a conferring of authority on a branch of the government to establish a maximum rate will accomplish the desired result. By the simple process of elimination, he forces the conclusion that the senators who are endeavoring to please the railroads are on the wrong track. And that is the public impression.

Thus the President, in spite of rumors to the contrary, has not receded by so much as a hair's breadth, from his position of a year ago. If anything his treatment of the subject is clearer and more comprehensive, giving the reader cause to think that life at Sagamore Hill last summer was not all devoted to peace discussions. Moreover, he is more tactful, for he undertakes to show how the honest railroad man will benefit by the proposed law, as he will be protected from the unreasonable demands of arrogant shippers. The President does not fear that the rate regulation will materially affect the earning capacity of the railroads, but he does hope and believe that it will put shippers and localities on an equality, and thereby remove the temptation to extend special privileges to some at the expense of others.

One of the arguments advanced by the President for government regulation is that it will check the tendency toward the more radical revolution—public ownership of railroads—to which he is emphatically opposed as being "highly undesirable."

As to the tariff problem, one may well imagine that the President's treatment will not meet with the hearty approval of the revisionists. While admitting that changes might be beneficial to some sections, the danger and shock to business by reason of any serious change make it inadvisable. "There is more need of stability than of the attempt to attain an ideal perfection in the methods of raising revenue," says the President, and the most renowned stad-patter could not have employed happier language. It is confession that while something should be done, the Republican party is not equal to the emergency, and will "let well enough alone," rather than run the risk of kicking over the apple cart. The President acknowledges that something must be done; either the revenues must be increased or expenditures reduced, yet should congress adopt a cheese paring policy as the only alternative to protect the sacred tariff schedules, it is certain to begin with the President's hobby, the army and navy.

These are the two topics in the President's message that have been the center of speculation for months past. We doubt if any one seriously believed that he would change his opinion as to railway rate legislation, and we know there were very few who thought, in the light of public sentiment, that he would materially alter his views respecting tariff revision. But as to this, the future may reveal more clearly the purpose that is directing President Roosevelt's hand in this matter. He does not actually commit himself to let the tariff alone, but infers there should be a very strong public demand before any action is taken. Pending the solution of the railway rate problem, it is perhaps as well to lay aside the less pressing question for future discussion.

CORPORATION CONTROL.

President Roosevelt meets the arguments of those who claim that the constitution won't permit federal supervision of corporations with the declaration that when that is proved, the constitution should be amended. The matter will be put to a test beyond question. There is a special demand for legislation that shall bring the insurance companies within the scope of government control, and it is the opinion of many that the very nature of the business makes it interstate subject to regulation as such. Insurance officials approve of the President's plan, and a bill will doubtless be introduced in harmony with his recommendation. If it should pass, a test case will be begun at once in order that the supreme court may settle the mooted question.

If the insurance law passes muster, a more comprehensive bill, including all corporations doing business in more than one state, will probably follow, putting the principle of federal control into active operation, in accordance with President Roosevelt's views.

ON THE EVE OF REVOLUTION.

Apparently nothing now can save Russia from a great political conflagration The fires of revolution have been kindled in every part of the empire. The people are piling on the fuel of hatred for the oppression of centuries and the light from the flames reveals the liberty for which they have long been struggling. The time for compromise has passed. Every new concession granted by the terror-stricken bureaucracy betrays its weakness and strengthens the determination of the people to take the government into their own hands.

The climax came when the solidarity of the military was broken. With mutinies in both army and navy, the last hope of the czar to restore order was gone. Having effected a breach in this stronghold of the emperor the revolutionists have pressed their attacks on the weaker positions. The credit of the empire has been assaulted and government securities are rapidly falling. The railroad and telegraph strikes have seriously impaired the resources of the bureaucracy, and the structure which it has occupied with so much arrogance is crumbling over its head.

Students of history see in the Russian situation a parallel to the French Revolution. Oppression drove the French, as oppression is now driving the Russians, to choose desperate remedies. Official corruption and court immorality are widespread in Russia, as they were prevalent in France prior to the great cataclysm. Events were precipitated in France by the defeat of its army, as they have been precipitated in Russia by the military disasters in Manchuria.

Whether the parallel will be continued remains to be seen. As to the aprpoaching revolution, it seems inevitable. And after the revolution, what? Chaos, no doubt, and then the fruits of a victory in the shape of a constiutional government, giving the people what they want and obliterating the last vestige of bureaucracy. The Russian character has been subjected to a severe test, but promises to triumph. Had it been weak, it would have endured the yoke, however galling. The very fact of the rebellion demonstrates the capacity of the people to rule themselves.

THE WOMAN PROBLEM.

President Roosevelt didn't say much on the labor question, but what he did say was said in a vigorous manner and affords food for reflection. His statement that over five millions women are engaged in gainful occupation and that their introduction into the industrial life of the country is coincident with the decrease of the marriage and birth rate, are not astounding revelations. Every one knows them to be facts, and yet the nation has taken little or no cognizance of them. But the President is obviously impressed with the seriousness of the situation. If the condition is permitted to continue unchecked, what will be the outcome?

In a semi-sensational brochure entitled "Turn On the Light," Olga Louise Cadijah takes up the cudgel against race suicide. She not only makes warfare against the women's clubs as inimical to the integrity of home life, but she undertakes by statistics to show that the growing aversion on the part of American women to domesticity, exists in a higher ratio among theeducated classes. The college woman who is enabled to fit both body and mind for the responsibilities of motherhood, shirks them to enter fields of activity that, a few years ago, were occupied almost exclusively by men. There is no question of their capacity, but is their choice one of wisdom? Are they doing that which is best for the country?

President Roosevelt offers no suggestion respecting the occupation of women, although it is plain to be seen that he believes the movement should be discouraged. It adds nothing to the wealth of the country. When a woman engages in gainful occupation, she crowds the man out and mayhap sends him into the kitchen to wash dishes. It is a reversal of the recognized order which, in itself, would not be harmful, if it did not take the woman out of the sphere which she alone can fill. That is the disturbing element, the one that is causing sociologists much concern.

COOMBE'S GREAT VICTORY.

Ex-Premier Coombes has put an end to the famous concordat signed in 1801 by Napoleon as First Consul, and Pope Pius VII. On Wednesday, the French senate, after a long debate, adopted the bill separating church and state, thereby completing the work begun by M. Coombes many years ago.

After the French revolution which resulted in the exclusion of the church from the country, the Holy See entered into an agreement with Napoleon for the restoration of the Catholic church in France. In effect the Concordat established the Roman Catholic as the national religion and obligated the government to sustain it. This condition has existed for more than a century, and while there has been an occasional objection, the opposition was unable to accumulate enough strength to break the bonds. On July 3 last, the chamber of deputies passed the bill of separation by a vote of 341 to 233, and Wednesday's action of the senate marks the end of one of the greatest contests in the history of the French republic.

The importance of the legislation can scarcely be over-estimated. It gives the people religious freedom, throws a tremendous burden from the shoulders of the government, and forces the Catholic church to depend on its own resources. The vatican opposed the bill with all the vigor of that powerful organization, but availed naught against the arguments that were brought forward by the proponents of the measure. The credit for the legislation goes largely to M. Coombes, who began the campaign years ago and has prosecuted it untireingly.

What action the vatican will take is a matter of conjecture, although it would seem that acquiescence would be the wisest course to pursue.

THE FALL OF CHAUNCEY.

The slightness of foundation on which reputation rests is aptly illustrated in the case of Senator Chauncey Depew. The distinguished New Yorker, who for nearly half a century was the lion of every great social occasion, and whose wit in after-dinner speeches made his name famous, an admittedly clever lawyer, and for years a leader in the councils of the Republican party, has suffered an eclipse that is almost without parallel. No one believes that Mr. Depew has deliberately committed a wrong, and yet his connection with the Equitable Life Assurance society has practically ruined him socially and poltcally.

There are rumors that he will resign the senatorship, although this Mr. Depew emphatically denies.

But that which must cut him to the quick is the public declaration made by Rev. J. Lewis Parks, of Calvary Protestant Episcopal church, in a Thanksgiving sermon, that Senator Depew's resignation from the Century association should be requested by the board of governors. He supplemented this by saying that such men as the senator, would not be invited to his house, and he would prefer not to meet them in his club. The effect of the good doctor's advice, if followed by the association, would mean ultimately the social ostracism of Senator Depew, a punishment which he would feel even more keenly than the strictures which the press of the country have visited upon him.

The moral to the situation is obvious. It is even more important for a man in Senator Depew's position to protect his good name than for a man of lesser influence. His example is followed by thousands. Upright living on his part will bring good results to the community of which he is an important adjunct. A single error, a departure from the straight and narrow path, reveals the weakness of mankind, and furnishes a ready excuse to many who do right more by imitation than because it is right.

BALFOUR'S RETIREMENT.

The resignation of the Balfour ministry is creating scarcely a ripple on the political surface of England. This is due in part to the fact that its effect has long since been discounted, but more particularly to the peculiar condition of English politics. No party is so coherent and powerful as to work great reforms. The weakness of the conservatives was due to their differences on the fiscal policy. One wing was ultra free trade, another ultra protection, while Balfour, on this question of political economics, was a Sphinx, no one being able to accurately diagnose his views.

The new Liberal ministry will be quite as impotent. While it is believed that the approaching election will result in overwhelming victories for the Liberal party, its policy is not so well defined as to promise any radical disturbance of condtiions. And even if it were, there is no likelihood that its majority will be sufficient to effectually control the situation. There are half a dozen small parties, everyone with its principle,, and every one armed with a club to obstruct any drastic measure that might be proposed.

In the main, the Liberals will devote their energies to conducting a progressive foreign policy.. Sir Edward Grey, the new minister of foreign affairs, indicated the direction this policy would take when, in a recent speech, he said:

"I am sure of this, that if there is a desire for the improvement of our relations with Germany—I do not mean an improvement in the relations of the British and German governments, so far as I know, those are quite correct, but an improvement between the press and the public opinion of the two countries—if ther be a desire for that in Germany, it will meet with no obstacle in this country, provided it be clearly understood that nothing we do in our relations with Germany is in any way to impair our existing good relations with France. In other words, it must be, in my opinion, a condition of any improvement in the public relations between Germany and ourselves that the relations of Germany with France, on all matters that come under the Anglo-French agreement, should be fair and good also."

The deduction is plain that Germany can be on friendly terms with England, provided she doesn't undertake to disturb the latter's relations with France. That alliance must be regarded as sacred.

THE FIGHT FOR PARCELS POST

The National Grange, in its recent closing session at Atlantic City, voted an appropriation of $10,000 to be used as an educational fund for the dissemination of grange policies. One of these is the establishment of parcels post in this country and especial efforts will be made to bring about this improvement of the mail service. Every granger in the United States, during the coming year, will be asked to demand from his senators and representatives in congress a pledge that they will support a parcels post bill.

The National Grange is the organized representative of 11,000,000 American citizens who belong to the agricultural classes, and the appeal that will be made to congress will not lack force. On the other hand, the opposition to parcels post will not be without considerable strength. The chief opposition against the parcels post movement will come from the express companies. They have representatives in the United States senate, and will be in a position to make a determined fight, backed by the railroad companies. But it will be a part of the legislative committee appointed by the grangers to unmask all opposition and determine its character and motives.

Nearly every country in Europe has a parcels post in operation. Improvements in the postal service of this country have not been slow, nevertheless we are assuredly far behind others when it is possible for our own people, desiring to mail a package to Hong Kong or Germany to make use of the parcels post, although deprived of this facility when desiring to send a parcel from one county to another. Rural free delivery was slow of birth and is still practically in its infancy. It is far from self-sustaining, with improvements and extensions yet to be made. This is one of the arguments that will be urged against the adoption of parcels post. "The cost is too great" will serve in many cases to hide the real character of the opposition. It has been suggested, and not without reason, that if the waste in the postoffice business were cut off, an end put to the franking of hundreds of tons of stuff, and the business of carrying the mails put on straight commercial business, the saving would be sufficient for many improvements.

It is a matter of interest that the matter of parcels post has been taken up by an organized body representative of the farmers of the country. Making the department of agriculture a cabinet office, the act for forming experiment stations, and the interstate commerce bureau, are among the legitimate fruits of the National Grange. An organization that has done so much can accomplish more, and there is hope for the eventual establishment of parcels post.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

The arrest of Krustaleff, the leader of the strikers, and three other members of the Workman's Council, marks a radical departure in the imperial program of Russia. Apparently the czar, hopeless of winning by conciliation, has decided on a bold stroke. Opposition to the strike movement has been weak and vacillatng. Every advantage ganed by the strikers has encouraged them to press their cause and increase their demands until the situation has reached a point where surrender means revolution. It may be that the cause of the Revolutionists has gained so much momentum that nothing can stay its progress, in which event, the arrests of yesterday will merely precipitate the inevitable.

But it must not be forgotten that there is a very considerable conservative element in Russia—an element that is working to restore order that the people may enjoy the concessions already wrested from the czar. This element has the utmost confidence in the belief that the bureaucracy can be eliminated by peaceful means and without overthrowing the entire social structure. They are not in sympathy with the Revolutionists, who are using the workingmen for their own ulterior purpose and to the harm of the nation. These conservatives admit that the laboring classes have been oppressed beyond endurance, but they see as the fruits of revolution a long period of greater distress than has yet come to the industrial life of Russia. They would avoid this and secure immediate and lasting benefits by treating with the government, which in its extremity, must yield. This sentiment is growing, but whether it can develop sufficient strength to check the onward rush of the Revolutionists, remains to be seen.

One thing is certain, conditions cannot long remain as they are. The crisis is rapidly approachng, and if it turns to revolution, it means such a blood-letting as the world has never before witnessed.

NO MORE RAILROAD PASSES.

The decision of the Pennsylvania Railroad company to cut off deadhead tickets means a saving to that company of about $1,000,000 annually. United States senators and representatives, state officials and judges of the courts, all come within the order, which is sweeping in its application. President Cassatt explains the action as grounded on a desire of the road to obey the interstate commerce law and the state constitution, both of which forbid the granting of these favors.

The reform must spread to every state in the Union in response to public sentiment. A free pass may be a small thing in itself, but no railroad company gives out these personal privileges without expecting face value in return. It is nothing more nor less than bribery on a small scale, although, by the rapid growth of the system, it has developed into a big annual charge against the railroads. Politicians have encouraged the graft until it has grown to be a scandal too great to be longer ignored.

The action of the Pennsylvania will no doubt forse all the railroads in the country to follow its example. The attention of legislatures has frequently been called to the immorality of the practice, but until recently little progress toward reform has been made. However, public opinion could no longer be stifled, and the Pennsylvania has anticipated a step that would have been made imperative a little later on.

THE DEATH OF SEN. MITCHELL

Moralists will attribute the death of Senator Mitchell of Oregon, to the crimes he had committed against the government. The worry attending his indictment and trial undermined his health and in his weakened condition, the loss of blood from hemorrhages caused by the xtraction of three or four teeth, resulted fatally. That is their deduction, and it is certainly a reasonable one.

Not much sympathy will be or should be wasted on Senator Mitchell. He possessed ability of high order. He was possessed of a fair education, and his activity in public life afforded him unusual opportunities to employ his energies in the right direction. But the greed for gain was the all conquering passion within him. He was not satisfied with the natural product of his brain. He must needs steal from the government, trusting to his cunning and high station to save him from the consequences of his wrong doing.

There is some compassion for an ignorant man who goes wrong; or for one who by necessity is driven to violate the laws of his country, but there should be none for a man who is exalted above his fellows and who is looked upon to set a good example. We have a right to expect more from one whose every incentive, by relation and environment, should be to respect and uphold the law.

A POPULAR MESSAGE.

President Roosevelt's message meets general approval. It was conservative where many feared it would be radical and the excellent effect was observable in the subsequent buoyancy of the markets. However anyone may differ with the President on the questions of the day, no one can doubt his sincerity and broad patriotism. He takes the people into his confidence, gives reasons for his opinion and then appeals to the manhood of the country.

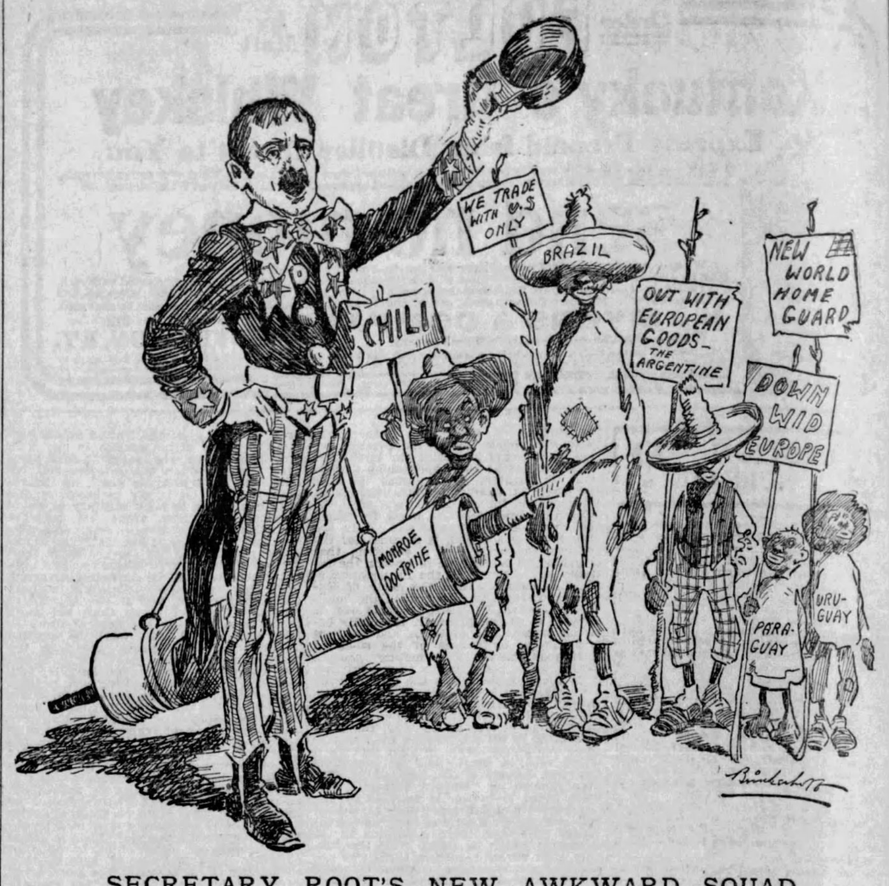
The wide range covered by the message demonstrates the President's remarkable energy. Not a subject that is likely to come before congress is overlooked, and he treats every one of these with so much practical common sense and with so evident a desire to have the problems solved in a way to reflect the greatest credit on the country, ac to leave little room for criticism from purely political motives.

That the message has already exerted a great influence with congress is admitted by all, and it is even claimed that the backbone of the railway rate legislation has been broken. Considering the unequivocal stand taken by these vast corporate interests against any measure for providing federal supervision of rates, this seems scarcely credible, and yet it must not be forgotten that public sentiment is very strongly with the President, and the railroads may fear to carry on the struggle with the certainty of defeat staring them in the face. Moreover the United States senators who have stood out against the President's plan realize the predicament in which they will be placed. Opposition to a reasonable rate bill means their retirement just as soon as their constituents get the opportunity. The people of the United States believe that the President has offered a remedy for one of the greatest evils of the times and they will not calmly submit to misrepresentation on the part of their servants.

LEFT BY THE WAYSIDE.

Governor La Follette, of Wisconsin, has come off the fence, and is now to be numbered as one of the American Lords. He has discovered that Wisconsin won't go to the demnition bowwows at the same time he goes to the senate, but he wants Republican politicians in that state to understand that he still keeps a hand on the throttle. He doesn't purpose relinquishing that.

According to the Milwaukee News, the governor's eleventh hour decision means at least one heart burning. It declares that La Follette has played poor old Uncle Isaac Stephenson to the limit, encouraging him in voice and manner to think that the toga would eventually fold about his shoulders. It says that Stephenson deserted the old Republican machine because of hope long deferred, and joined forces with La Follette in the reform movement to gratify his personal ambition. Now the old man is left to hold the bag while La Follette, his protege, marches proudly on. One of these days doubtless he will confide to Uncle Ike that he really did not want the senatorship, but the people would have it no other way.



SECRETARY ROOT'S NEW AWKWARD SQUAD.

LINCOLN, THE ATHLETE

The Youth's Bodily Vigor Stood Him in Good Stead.

Young Lincoln's bodily vigor stood him in good stead in many ways. In frontier life strength and athletic skill served as well for popular amusement as for prosaic toil, and at times, indeed, they were needed for personal defense. Every community had its champion wrestler, a man of considerable local importance, in whose success the neighbors took a becoming interest. There was, not far from New Salem, a settlement called Clary's Grove, where lived a set of restless, rollicking, young backwoodsmen with a strong liking for frontier athletics and rough practical jokes. Jack Armstrong was the leader of these, and until Lincoln's arrival had been the champion wrestler of both Clary's Grove and New Salem. He and his friends had not the slightest personal grudge against Lincoln; but hearing the neighborhood tolk about the newcomer, and especially Offut's extravagant praise of his clerk, who, according to Offut's statement, knew more than anyone else in the United States and could beat the whole country at running, jumping or "wrastling," they decided that the time had come to assert themselves and strove to bring about a trial of strength between Armstrong and Lincoln.

Lincoln, who disapproved of all this "wooling and pulling," as he called it, and had no desire to come to blows with his neighbors, put off the encounter as long as possible. At length even his good temper was powerless to avert it, and the wrestling match took place. Jack Armstrong soon found that he had tackled a man as strong and skillful as himself, and his friends, seeing him likely to get the worst of it, swarmed to his assistance, almost succeeding, by tripping and kicking, in getting Lincoln down. At the unfairness of this Lincoln became suddenly and furiously angry, put forth his entire strength, lifted the pride of Clary's Grove in his arms like a child, and holding him high in the air, almost choked the life out of him. It seemed for a moment as though a general fight must follow, but even while Lincoln's fierce rage compelled their respect, his quickly returning self-control won their admiration, and the crisis was safely passed. Instead of becoming enemies and leaders in a neighborhood feud, as might have been expected, the two grew to be warm friends, the affection thus strangely begun lasting through life. They proved useful to each other in various ways, and years afterward Lincoln made ample amends for his rough treatment of the other's throat by saving the neck of Jack Armstrong's son from the halter in a memorable trial for murder. The Clary Grove "boys" voted Lincoln "the cleverest fellow that had ever broke into the settlement," and thereafter took as much pride in his peaceableness and book learning as they did in the rougher and more questionable accomplishments of their discomfited leader. — St. Nicholas.

IN 1775.

How Old Berkshire Got the News of the War.

Below is an exact copy of a venerable document now in possession of Ralph I. Taylor, to whom it came from his father, the late Charles J. Taylor.

In its printing we follow the style of the original in the matter of capitalizing, punctuation and spelling.

It reads: "For the Purpose of getting speedy and certain Intelligence from the Army at Boston. We the Subscribers hereby promise and agree to Ride from this Town to Tyringham or Sheffield by Turns so as to bring Intelligence from thence each Day (the Sabbath excepted) and to Report the same at the House of Mr. Josiah Smith—And in Case no regular method is come into for bringing the News to said Tyringham we promise to bear our proportionable part of the Expense in procuring Intelligence from Springfield twice in each Week—Witness, our hands this 3d Day of May 1775—":

The document tells in an interesting but brief way the story of how, before the day of daily newspaper or telegraph service and, so far as the country generally was concerned, before the day of even weekly papers, the news from the fields of battle was obtained.

Following the agreement on the document is a list of days with the names beside each of some citizen who was to be the rider for that day. Jacob Van Deusen, who agreed to be the first man to ride to Tyringham or Sheffield, was to go for it on Monday, May 8th, and Mark Hopkins was to follow on Wednesday, the 10th day of May, the service from that on alternating, except as to the Sabbath, which compelled a no-news interval of two days in each week. The full list of subscribers is as follows:

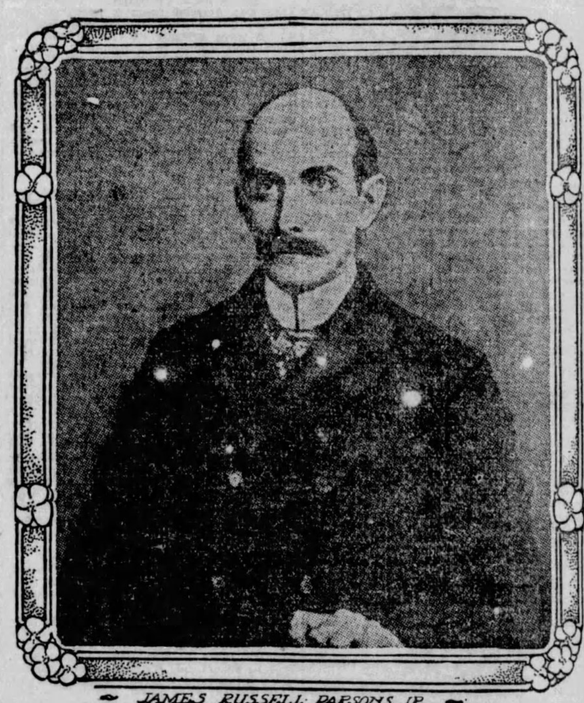
Jacob Van Deusen, Mark Hopkins, Truman Wheeler, Daniel Nash, Josiah Smith, Joseph Root, Jr.; Phineas Nash, Benedict Dewey, Josiah Mansfield, David Church, Nathaniel Lee, Josiah Pheips, Isaac Pixley, David Ker, Israel Root, Titus Younglove, Silas Sprague, David Willard, Howit Root, G. Whiting, George King and Elijah Dwight.—Berkshire (Mass.) Courier.

A Good Man.

Neighbor—That tenant of yours in the top flat is a most disreputable person. He gets drunk six nights in the week, beats his wife, maltreats the children, and I have good reason to believe that his moral character is as bad as his habits.

Landlord—Oh, surely, you must be mistaken! He pays his rent regularly on the first day of every month."—Somerville Journal.

Funeral Services for Consul Parsons



JAMES RUSSELL PARSONS, JR.

Mexico City, Dec. 9.—Funeral services for James Russell Parsons, United States consul general, took place yesterday morning at Christ church, Archdeacon James Bateman performing the rites. There was a large attendance.

General Pradillo, military chief of the presidential residence, represented President Diaz. Hon. Jose Algara represented the department of foreign relations. All the diplomatic establishments were represented. The floral offerings were magnificent and numerous.

The body was taken to the French cemetery and placed in a vault prior to transfer to the United States.

Current Events.

Lawyer Albert T. Patrick, convicted murderer of William Marsh Rice, is sentenced to death.

French senate passes bill separating church and state, and the measure will now go into effect.

An immense company for the development of German oil fields has been organized in Berlin.

Plans made at mission meeting in New York for Episcopal negro institute in the south.

Edward C. Ryan, "territorial delegate" from the Isle of Pines, will present credentials to congress.

Senator Gorman, of Maryland, is elected leader of the Democratic minority in the upper house.

Secretary Shaw is prepared to release $25,000,000 to the national banks to relieve the money market.

Senator Depew resigns from the directorate of the Equitable Life Assurance society, assigning no reason for his act.

Secretary Metcalf of the department of commerce and labor, in annual report urges national control of freight rates.

Appropriation of $1,000,000 is made at New York for erecting a $2,500,000 bridge as a memorial to Hendrick Hudson.

Senator Allison enters upon the thirty-third year of his service in the upper house and the forty-third of his career in congress.

President appoints a committee to formulate a plan for checking the spread of tuberculosis in the departments of the government.

Chancellor Von Bulow, addressing the reichstag, says that all nations with the exception of England are friendly to Germany.

William E. Corey, president of the United States Steel Corporation, acknowledged having trouble with his wife and will not oppose her application for a divorce.

District Attorney Jerome of New York takes the first step to obtain information to be used in bringing to justice life insurance officials who have been guilty of criminal acts.

China is getting strong and may trouble America if the yellow immigrants are not admitted, says Ny Poon Chen, editor of a San Francisco Chinese paper, in a speech in New York.

Marriage on $50 a month having been forbidden by the officials of a Philadelphia bank, a clerk, on the advice of his fiancee, who declares they can live comfortably on that sum, resigns and will wed.

Pennsylvania politicians, from United States senator to ward heeler, are hit by the order of the Pennsylvania rail road abolishing free transportation, and it is expected that other roads in the state will unite to end the pass evil.

Federal license as a means of curbing the big corporations is urged by Secretary of Commerce and Labor Metcalf in his annual report. He does not believe that the government has the power at the present time to supervise life insurance.

Joseph Chamberlain speaks in defense of the retiring English government and assails the liberals, whose leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, he charges with having made a bargain with John Redmond to give Ireland home rule on the installment system.

JAPANESE MARRIAGE LAWS

Although Japan has revealed herself as highly enlightened in so many spheres of civilization, she has not yet applied reformatory principles to the institution of marriage.

There is as yet no such thing in Japan as equality between the sexes. The law relating to marriage recognizes no wrongs except on the part of the wife, from whom the husband may obtain a divorce by merely asserting that he is tired of her, or upon any of the following grounds:

Disobedience, adultery, barrenness, jealousy, physical antipathy, talkativeness or theft.

When a girl is about to marry, her mother impresses upon her various rules of conduct to be followed during her wedded life. Some of these are:

"Be always amiable to your mother-in-law and father-in-law.

"Don't talk much.

"Get up early, go to bed late and never sleep in the afternoon.

"Until you are 50, never mix in crowds.

"Do not consult fortune tellers.

"Do not wear light clothes.

"Be humble and polite.

"Never allow yourself to be jealous.

"Even if your husband is in the wrong, never get angry.

"Never speak evil of your neighbors.

"Strict obedience to a husband is a wife's noblest virtue."—Harper's Weekly.

GOOD OLD PUMPKIN PIES.

When the trees upon the hillside don the
crimson and the gold,
And keener grow the breezes day by
day,
Blowing gayly from the northland o'er the
forest and the wold,
Then to childhood's days my thoughts
begin to stray.
Over long-forgotten pathways in the fields
of long ago,
Ere my life knew aught of sorrow or of
sighs;
And in fancy once again I taste the bliss
I used to know
When the time had come for making
pumpkin pies.

I can see the quaint old farmhouse, with
the hollyhocks so gay;
Close beside it were the fields of yellow
corn,
Nodding gayly in the sunshine as it ripened day by day,
Till at harvestime its glories all were
shorn.
Then the merry huskers gathered in the
roomy old red barn—
Lads and lassies from the country far
and nigh;
And a tempting spread would follow,
where each spun his choicest yarn,
While they munched the good old-fashioned pumpkin pie.

The crust was crisp and flaky, it was done
"just to a turn,"
And the golden filling spread with generous care;
All the nectar and ambrosia for which
heathen gods might yearn
Never with this toothsome dainty could
compare.
When the healthy youngsters gathered
'round the table (we were ten),
On the wholesome fare we cast a longing eye,
While our father asked a blessing that
seemed all too lengthy when
We were waiting to attack the pumpkin pie.

When the Midas touch of autumn turns
the woodland into gold,
And the chill wind through the treetops
seems to sigh,
Every zephyr breathes a mem'ry that to
me will ne'er grow old.
And I long for just one home-made
pumpkin pie.

—Leslie's Weekly.

THE BLADE'S REVISED WATCH LIST

FOR 1905-06

WALTHAM AND ELGIN MOVEMENTS

This season The Blade offers its readers a selection of first-class watches at prices lower than ever made before, and much lower than can be purchased elsewhere. The cases are the best quality of gold filled cases made, and are fully guaranteed. The reliability and accuracy of the Waltham and Elgin movements are so well known that they need no special description from us.

If you want a thoroughly reliable watch, this is your opportunity to get one at a very low price.

The 25-year cases are plain or engine turned, an extra charge being made for hand engraved cases.

The 20-year cases are plain, engine turned, or engraved. No extra charge being made for engraved cases.

All watches are sent by registered mail, all charges prepaid by us.

The men's watches in the following list are all 18 size. The ladies' watches 6 size. We can furnish any size and any grade of Waltham and Elgin movements, and will be pleased to quote you prices.

This offer is intended only for Blade subscribers. We desire to give our subscribers the advantage of the best quality of everything at the very lowest price.

MOVEMENTS.

Fifteen jewels (settings); quick train; exposed pallets; cut expansion balance; Breguet hairspring; polished oval regulator; sunk second dial; nickel index; dust ring; damaskeened plates.

Seven jewels; quick train; exposed pallets; cut expansion balance; Breguet hairspring; polished oval steel regulator; sunk second dial; nickel index; dust ring; damaskeened plates.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case $13.75
Extra for engraved case..$1.00

No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case $11.00
Extra for engraved case, 80c

No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case $15.00
Extra for engraved case..$1.00

No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case $12.60
Extra for engraved case...80c

No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case $11.20

No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case $8.75

No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case $12.25

No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case $10.00

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case $5.30

No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case $6.75

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case $12.00
Extra for engraved case.. 80c

No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case $13.25
Extra for engraved case...80c

No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case $10.50

No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case $11.75

SPECIAL.

Men's Nickel Silver, open-face cases, with 7 and 15-jeweled gilt Waltham and Elgin movements.

No. 85—7-jeweled gilt $4.75

No. 86—15-jeweled gilt $5.75

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Dueber-Hampden Watches

During the past season we received so many letters from our subscribers asking for prices on Dueber-Hampden Watches that we decided this season to add these popular watches to our list.

The Dueber-Hampden watches are noted for their accuracy and reliability as timekeepers, and we warrant our readers entire satisfaction in the purchase of any of these watches.

We furnish these watches in 25 and 20-year gold filled hunting and open face cases. The open face cases are screw back and bevel and dust proof.

The Dueber-Hampden watches are all stem winders, and lever set. The lever set is considered superior to the stem set as it is less liable to get out of order.

We send the watches by registered mail, all charges prepaid by us. In this list the men's watches are 18 size; the ladies' watches 3-O size.

The prices quoted on the 25-year cases are for plain and engine turned. An extra charge of $1.00 is made for hand engraved, hunting cases, and 75 cents for open face cases. The prices on 20-year cases are for plain, engine turned or engraved.

25-Year Cases.

No. 10, Hunting, 7 jewels.....$13.50
No. 11, Open face, 7 jewels.....$11.00
No. 12, Hunting, 15 jewels.....$15.00
No. 13, Open face, 15 jewels.....$13.00

20-Year Cases.

No. 14, Hunting, 7 jewels.....$11.00
No. 15, Open face, 7 jewels.....$ 9.00
No. 16, Hunting, 15 jewels.....$12.50
No. 17, Open face, 15 jewels.....$10.50

Men's Nickel Silver Cases.

No. 18, Open face, 7 jewels..... $5.30
No. 19, Open face, 15 jewels..... $6.75

3-O Size, 14-K., 25-Year Gold Filled Hunting Cases.

The 3-O size is the smallest ladies' watch made, and may be worn on the breast as a chatelaine. The 3-O size is the popular watch now for ladies.

The Four Hundred, 17 jewels....$18.00
The Diadem, 15 jewels.....$16.50
Molly Stark, 7 jewels.....$13.50

These are the daintiest ladies' watches made.

Chatelaine Pins.

We can furnish a very handsome gold filled Chatelaine Pin for....$1.00

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

WATCHES WATCHES WATCHES

Special Holiday Season Offer.

No gift is so much appreciated by boys and young men as a handsome and reliable watch. We have just purchased a limited number of very fine, 18-size Watches. The 12-size is the smallest men's watch made, and is the favorite size for boys and young men. In fact, it is the popular size for every one who wants a small, thin watch. We are going to offer these watches to our readers at a very low price.

DESCRIPTION.

CASE—Twenty-year, gold-filled, open face, screw back and bevel plain; engine turned and engraved.

MOVEMENT—Seven-jeweled Elgin or Waltham.

PRICE—Our price to Blade readers is only.....$8.50

This watch cannot be purchased at any retail store for less than $12 to $15. Get your orders in early.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

SPECIAL A

17 Jewels. 20-Year Case.

We offer our readers for the holiday season the best watch offer ever made. The case is a 20-year, 18 size, gold-filled, hunting, plain engine turned or engraved, fitted with a 17-jeweled Elgin or Waltham movement—

Our price is, Hunting case.....$13.00
Our price is, Open Face.....$11.00

Get your orders in early, as we can only get a limited number of these watches.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

SPECIAL B

This is a 16 size 20-year, plain, engine turned or engraved hunting case, fitted with a 15-jeweled Walton or Elgin movement. Our price.....$13.75

Or the same movement in a 16 size open-face, nickel silver case.....$9.50

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

FOR THE LADIES AND GIRLS

The O size is now the popular watch for ladies and girls. It is small enough to be worn as a Chatelaine, and is generally worn that way.

The case is 20-year, gold filled, Hunting, plain, engine turned, or engraved, and is fitted with a 7-jeweled Elgin or Waltham movement—

Our price is only $11.75

If you wish to give your wife, daughter or sister a handsome Xmas present, give her one of these watches.

Get your order in early.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

SOLID GOLD FACE, LINK CUFF BUTTONS

These buttons are the latest designs, polished or satin finish, plain, pearl or opal set. Price, per pair.....$1.50

This quality of buttons cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $2.25 per pair. We offer our readers only the very best quality at the very lowest price.

LOCKETS

Best quality of ladies' gold filled Lockets, 1¼ to 1½ inches in diameter; holds 2 pictures; satin finished. Price.....$1.60

Engraving large monogram 25c.

This Locket sells at retail stores for $2.50.

Address all orders to

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Elegant Gold Filled Chains

We are prepared to furnish our readers any kind of a watch chain either for ladies or gentlemen. Send for our illustrated price list.

Address all orders—

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered.

Please do NOT send stamps. Inclose a silver dime wrapped in tissue paper. Once more, do NOT send stamps. They stick together, and it is difficult to dispose of them, unless at a discount.

Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Notice that the price, 10 cents, is for a SINGLE pattern. Many of these show TWO patterns in an illustration. In such cases, either will be sent on receipt of 10 cents, coin, or both on receipt of two silver dimes.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

4726—An Excellent Sleeping Garment.

One of the most sensible garments ever worn by children is the one-piece "bed suit," which covers the small wearer from head to toe. It is recommended by nurses as well as mothers and protects the body so well that it prevents many a cold and sickness. The little limbs are free and the child can kick to his heart's content without fear of croup or other ailments. The garment is quite simple to make. The body part is in one piece—the closing may be down the back or in drawers style. In cases of delicate children where it is necessary to soak or rub the feet in case of sickness, the inner seams at the ankle should be finished by buttons and buttonholes. If desired the garment may be made without feet. Muslin, outing, madras, canton flannel, cashmere or flannel may serve as materials.

For the medium size 2¾ yards of 36-inch material are needed.

4725—Sizes, 1, 2, 4 and 6 years.

4636—Girl's Sack Apron.

At the present time when both women's and children's dresses demand so much time in the making, it becomes necessary to cut down on some of the household sewing and aprons seem to me the only articles that will stand for less attention.

In this simple design the little daughter herself might be of some help, for it is on such garments that little girls usually begin their first sewing. The model is easily copied, for there are no tucks nor gathers, only straight seams to be run and plain hemming. The pattern is made up of front and back, sleeve, collar, pocket and tie. Gingham, calico or madras is usually employed in the making, for this garment is supposed to be one of usefulness and not for ornamentation.

The medium size requires 2⅝ yards of 36-inch material.

4636—Sizes, 2 to 9 years.

4632—Girl's Frock.

The dressing of children so that they may appear well, and at the same time be appropriately and comfortably attired, is an art not given to every woman. She may know instinctively what suits herself and yet be entirely at a loss as to how the children should be dressed. The tendency is to overdress and this temptation appeals particularly to the less skillful dressmakers. The design here shown should be useful by way of suggestion as well as example as to how trimming should be the expression of character in clothes without "overdoing" it. The yoke is tucked in sunburst effect and the fulness is taken up in tiny tucks in front and back. The addition of a sash fastening with little rosettes where the tucks end is quite a pretty idea, although a belt or a strap similar to that on the shoulder would be as effective on wash dresses. The medium size requires

3¼ yards of 36-inch material.

4632—2 to 9 years.

6261—Lady's Norfolk Jacket.

The Norfolk style of coat is one always in style and depends only upon the newest cut and shaping for its smartness. The coat shown here is one of the most attractive of the late models and one not difficult to construct. The straight yoke gives a trim appearance over the shoulders and the buttons introducing the pleats at the yoke edge are very effective adornment. A narrow belt about the waist passes beneath the box pleats so as not to break the lengthening lines of the garment. Any of the seasonable coat materials might be used here, cheviot, broadcloth, homespun and covert all being favorites. For the medium size the patern calls for 4¼ yards of 44-inch material.

6261—sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

6257—Lady's Work Apron.

Of course the apron has existed for agesasa homely but serviceable garment, but when one can have a style that is not only a protection to the dress but combines both simplicity and good taste in its make up, then it is a different matter. Every woman should have a few of these aprons to slip on whether she does "little things" about the house or finds it necessary to be her own housekeeper.

This model is very easily made as it is in one piece and only sewing the underarm pieces and hemming are necessary to complete the garment. The belt is buttoned in place and the garment may be simply finished with hems or the neck and shoulder edge may be finished by an embroidered edge. Any kind of material may be used, depending entirely upon the use of the garment. The apron requires 4⅛ yards of 36-inch material in the medium size.

6257—sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust.

6252—Lady's Tucked Waist.

The variations rung on the theme of the blouse or shirtwaist rival in number the leaves of the tree, yet every few months something entirely new in cut or finish makes its appearance. Lately it would seem that tucked waists lead in popularity. Not any particular style of waist nor particular width of tucks, but just as many or as few tucks as one desires. It is safe to say that every third woman is wearing such a blouse and for the other two who have not yet had the pleasure of such a possession we offer the accompanying model. Both front and back are tucked and the sleeve is the newest shirt sleeve in modified leg-o' mutton style. If a dressy touch is desired it might be trimmed with Persian bands.

6252—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust.

4626—Girl's Sailor Frock.

The general becomingness of the sailor styles is responsible for their continued popularity. In fact, this is a mode peculiarly well adapted to serve for a variety of occasions, and there are few girls who do not possess a dress of this kind some time during their youthful years. It is not blue serge alone which looks well in this kind of a dress, but mohair, pongee and linen. The blouse shown is fastened by two shaped straps, has smart collar and cuffs and a skirt in full round style attached to a belt. A pretty conceit is to embroider emblems on shield and sleeve.

4626—sizes, 5 to 9 years.

5,963 BILLS INTRODUCED

Bill for Federal Control of Insurance Presented—Holiday Adjournments.

Washington, Dec. 11.—When the senate convened today a message was received from the house transmitting the emergency bill appropriating $11,000,000 to aid in the construction of the Panama canal.

It was withheld by the vice president until the conclusion of the routine morning business. During the introduction of bills there were numerous conferences on the floor to determine whether the bill should be referred to the committee on appropriations or the canal committee.

A lively tilt occurred in the house just before adjournment between Mr. Lamar (Florida), and the minority leader, Mr. Williams, regarding committee assignments.

Mr. Lamar sought to discuss the matter, but Mr. Williams objected in the interest of Democratic harmony, effectiveness and good will. He was at once challenged to call a Democratic caucus for tomorrow, but declined to commit himself on the ground that the house was no place for Democrats to wash their linen for the amusement of Republicans.

Mr. Lamar was taken off the committee on interstate and foreign commerce.

A novel method of seeking federal control over insurance is proposed in a bill introduced today by Representative Fred Landis, of Indiana.

The bill cites that congress has exclusive jurisdiction over the District of Columbia, the territories and the insular possession of the United States in consequence of which authority is given the department of commerce and labor to require full statements from all insurance companies doing business within such jurisdiction.

He states that publicity is the one thing required and that no insurance company can afford to quit business in any of the territory named to avoid government supervision, therefore, all companies will be included.

That there will be no lack of legislative propositions is indicated by the 5,963 bills which have already been introduced in the house since the opening of this session. Many of these are known as private bills, affecting only individual interests.

It is usual to fix the holiday adjournment for about Dec. 21 to allow members to reach their homes for Christmas. While no date thus far has been decided, this adjournment is fully expected Thursday, December 21.

Leaders are disposed to expedite consideration of the Philippine tariff bill, and hearings will undoubtedly begin as soon as the ways and means committee has organized.

There was a discussion of railroad legislation in the senate today precipitated by a bill introduced by Mr. Tillman, which, he explained, gave the interstate commerce commission power to fix a maximum reasonable rate.

Mr. Foraker talked at some length on the railroad question. He insisted that the Tillman bill recognized that rebates had stopped or could be under the present law. Mr. Tillman said he did think so until the investigation of Messrs. Judson and Harmon, instituted by the executive, had been such a miserable fiasco. The present law would prove a failure until the President stopped protecting and whitewashing cabinet officers, he said.

Mr. Foraker continued to discuss the features of proposed rate legislation.

SENATOR DEPEW QUITS

Resigns as Director In Equitable Life Company.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Senator Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, has tendered his resignation as a director of the Equitable Life Assurance society. It will be presented to the board of directors at its next meeting.

NOMINATIONS TO SENATE.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The President today sent the following nominations to the senate: To be judges of the United States courts: Hosea Townsend, southern district of Indian Territory; William H. Clayton, central district of Indian Territory; Will R. Lawrence, Illinois, western district of Indian Territory; Luman F. Parker, jr., northern district of Indian Territory.

To be a member of the California debris commission: Captain Charles H. McKinstry, corps of engineers. Also a number of promotions in the navy.

CHARGES DISMISSED.

Washington, Dec. 9.—Secretary Metcalfe, of the department of commerce and labor, today dismissed the charges made by the World's Fair Navigation company of St. Louis, against Archibald Gordon, local inspector of hulls at that port.

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Send your name and address and receive six months' free subscription to the best mining paper published for the investor.

NORTH AMERICAN MINER,
Dept. 9. 32 BROADWAY, New York.

SHAW'S ANNUAL REPORT

Submitted to the President and the Country.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Secretary Leslie M. Shaw, in his annual report on finances, gives the revenues of the government from all sources, by warrants, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, as $697,101,269.95. The expenditures were $720,105,498.55, making a deficit of $23,-004,228. 60. The report in part follows:

"To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Operations of the Treasury.

"The ordinary revenues for 1905, as compared with 1904, show an increase of $9,642,935.45, while the expenditures were less by $15,123,407.86. The net result for the fiscal year was an excess of expenditures over revenues of $23,004,-228.60.

"For the past two years the expenditures of the government have been in excess of the revenues to the aggregate amount of more than $64,000,000. This, however, included the extraordinary expenditures in 1904 of $50,000,000 on account of the Panama canal.

"Since the national banking system was first authorized there have been 438 failures and 1,661 voluntary liquidations of national banks. As the approximate duration of an insolvent national bank receivership is four years, the average loss sustained by creditors of all failed banks can not now be stated exactly; but, assuming that the loss on the unsettled trusts will not be greater than on those which have been fully wound up, this loss will not very materially from 22 per cent.

Mint Service.

"The domestic coinage of the mints during the fiscal year amounted to 152,-422,892 pieces, of the value of $91,173,-729.83. Of this, $79,983,691.50 was gold coin. The coinage of the standard silver dollars was $310; of subsidiary silver, $9,123,660.60, and of minor coin, $2,065,067.73. The silver dollars were coined from bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890. Of the subsidiary silver, $7,752,131.75 was likewise coined from this bullion.

Silver Coin.

"The stock of bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, became wholly exhausted during the past year. The coinage of silver dollars is necessarily discontinued, and no subsidiary silver coins are being made except by the recoinage of the abraded and uncurrent coins of the same denominations as they accumulated in the treasury.

Production of Gold.

"The production of gold in the United States for the calendar year 1904 is estimated at $80,464,700, and the industrial consumption at $28,655,963, of which $22,930,036 was of new material. The original deposits of gold at the several mints and assay offices aggregated $143,378,969.86.

Loans and Currency.

"The outstanding principal of the public debt June 30, 1905, was $895,158,340, an increase of $900 in the fiscal year, due to the issue of 4 per cent bonds of the funded loan of 1907 in settlement of accrued interest on 4 per cent refunding certificates surrendered during the year, in accordance with the act of February 26, 1879.

Public Moneys.

"The monetary operations of the government have been conducted through the treasurer of the United States, nine subtreasury officers, the treasury of the Philippine Islands, the American Colonial bank of Pirti Rico, and 852 national bank depositories.

Reorganization of Districts.

"Legislation to bring about a rearrangement of customs districts is an urgent necessity. The demand for such change is even stronger now than when this recommendation was made in previous reports. The past year has increased the number of those ports at which the customs expenses exceed the receipts, where it costs the government more than a dollar to collect a dollar. During the last fiscal year there were ten ports at which not a cent of revenue was collected. The recommendation is renewed that congress should do such work of reorganization and consolidation, or give to the executive branch of the government authority to put the customs districts upon an economical and businesslike basis. At Sandusky, O., it costs the government $1.60 for every dollar collected.

Special Agents.

"The force of special agents and special employes has been actively engaged during the past fiascal year in the detection and prevention of customs frauds. Both the number of seizures made and the number of suits brought are double those of the preceding year, while the number of arrests has trebled. Nearly one million dollars has been recovered for the government.

"The receipts from internal revenue taxes for the fiscal year 1905, as shown by collectors' reports, were $234,187,976.37, a net increase over 1904 of $1,284,196.31.

Public Buildings.

"During the past fiscal year, under the direction of the office of the supervising architect of the treasury, 28 new structures were completed, and authorized extensions and improvements were made to 16 old buildings. The erection of 58 new buildings was commenced, making 84 in course of construction on June 30, 1905. This does not include extensions and improvements to 8 old buildings, on which work is also in progress. There remain to be placed under contract 42 new buildings and 3 extensions to old buildings.

Public Health Service.

"The surgeon-general reports 57,013 patients treated during the year. Of these, 14,661 were treated in hospital and 42,352 were out-patients. The service operates 21 hospitals, owned by the government, and maintains 120 other relief stations where seamen receive hospital and dispensary treatment.

"At the sanatorium for consumptives, Fort Stanton, N. Mex., 385 patients were cared for during the year, of whom 118 were discharged (16 apparently cured, 77 improved, and 25 unimproved); 69 died at the sanatorium, and 198 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

National Quarantine Service.

"The inspection, detention, and disinfection when necessary, of all vessels prior to entry, have been continued at the 40 national domestic quarantine stations upon the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts of the United States, 5,788 vessels having been inspected and 207 vessels disinfected during the fiscal year.

Yellow Fever.

"Information was received by the bureau on July 18, 1905, that there were rumors of the prevalence of yellow fever in the city of New Orleans, La. As no definite information could be obtained, experienced officers of the service were immediately instructed to investigate the matter, and a few days later they reported that this epidemic disease had existed in New Orleans for some time. Additional officers were dispatched to the infected center with instructions to enforce the interstate quarantine regulations of the treasury department.

Smallpox.

"Smallpox was reported during the fiscal year in 38 states and the District of Columbia, with a total of 18,523 cases and 494 deaths. During the previous year, the disease was reported in 37 states and territories, with a total of 25,106 cases and 1,118 deaths.

Plague.

"There has been no plague reported in the continental United States during the fiscal year, but in the territory of Hawaii 11 deaths from this disease were reported. There were also 8 cases the termination of which has not been made known. In the Philippines 51 cases and 43 deaths were reported.

Leprosy.

"On March 3, 1905, congress passed a law authorizing the establishment of, and appropriating $150,000 for, an experiment station for the study of the prevention and cure of leprosy, the station to be located on the Island of Molokai, Hawaii. The surgeon general visited Molokai with the governor of Hawaii in June last, and selected a site one mile square, which is to be ceded to the national government. Hospital and laboratory buildings will be erected thereon.

Life-Saving Service.

"At the close of the fiscal year the life saving establishment embraced 277 stations, distributed as follows: Two hundred on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, 60 on the coasts of the Great Lakes, 1 at the Falls of the Ohio (Louisville, Ky.), and 16 on the Pacific coast.

"The number of disasters to documented vessels within the field of station operations during the year was 265. There were on board these vessels 4,089 persons, of whom 27 were lost. The estimated value of the vessels was $7,735,300, and that of their cargoes $2,585,350, making the total value of property imperiled $10,320,650. The estimated value of property saved was $7,917,389 and of property loss $2,403,275. The number of vessels totally lost was 63.

"Four hundred and twenty casualities were sustained by undocumented vessels—sailboats, rowboats, etc.—involving 955 persons, of whom 16 were lost. The estimated value of property involved was $264,690, of which $258,025 was saved and $6,665 lost. Succor was afforded at the stations to 624 persons, and the total number of days' relief furnished was 1,510.

Revenue Cutter Service.

"Following is an abstract of the regular work performed by the revenue cutter service during the fiscal year 1905, together with the net expenditures:

Lives saved (actually rescued) from drowning	18
Persons on board vessels assisted	2,730
Persons in distress taken on board and cared for	187
Vessels assisted	521
Vessels boarded and papers examined	17,483
Vessels seized and reported for violation of law	282
Fines and penalties incurred by vessels reported	$46,350.00
Value of vessels assisted and their cargoes	$7,815,925.00
Net expenditures	
General appropriation for maintenance	$1,450,000.00
Deficiency appropriation for urgent repairs	87,106.83
	$1,537,106.83

Vessels Needed.

"Several new seagoing vessels are urgently needed to replace those which are obsolete or not worth repairing, and to supply important stations which have of necessity been left a long time vacant. Two small steamers are required on Puget Sound to break up smuggling in those waters. A seagoing sailing ship, with auxiliary steam power, should take the place of the bark Chase, which has done duty as a practice vessel for cadets for twenty-seven years, and is now in a condition that does not warrant further outlay for repairs.

Lack of Junior Officers.

"The service for some time has been much embarrassed by a lack of junior officers. In many instances it is not possible to comply with the provisions of law in making up the complement of vessels, and in consequence an officer frequently has to perform, besides his own duties, those which properly belong to other grades. This is not only unfair to the officers concerned, but detrimental to the interests of the service. The grade of third lieutenant should comprise 37 officers, but by the operation of existing law it is at this time practically depleted.

Lack of Authority.

"Attention is called to the lack of authority to inflict commensurate punishment upon officers who have been found guilty of dereliction of duty or other serious offenses. To obviate this I recommend that a law be enacted authorizing the secretary of the treasury, upon due sentence and recommendation of a trial board, to suspend an officer from duty upon half or three-quarter pay for a period of two years, or any part thereof.

"I renew the recommendation that suitable legislation be had for the discipline of the crews of the service. At present there is no law whatever on the subject.

Wireless Telegraphy.

"The duties of the revenue cutter service in assisting vessels in distress can be greatly facilitated, and its work in other respects extended, by the installation of wireless telegraphy on all first-class cruising vessels. This would require an expenditure of about $35,000, and an operator would be required on each vessel at an estimated salary of about $800 each. The maintenance of wireless apparatus at various points along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and its connection with life-saving stations and adoption by merchant steamers, make its use on revenue cutters an urgent necessity.

Adjust Revenue Laws.

"It is impossible to adjust revenue laws with mathematical accuracy. The amount that given schedules of customs duties and internal revenue laws will yield is always uncertain. Conditions which can not be anticipated are always reflected in revenues. A very small cloud in the financial sky will cause a marked fluctuation in customs receipts. Thus far in the current fiscal year receipts from customs have been 14 per cent, higher and internal revenue receipts 5 per cent. higher than during the same period of the preceding year. Should these percentages of increase continue throughout the year, public revenues from these sources will be increased $48,000,000.

Elastic Currency Needed.

"The necessity for an elastic currency has received fresh emphasis in the financial conditions of the last few months. Millions were loaned, approximately at 1 per cent. in midsummer, and call money reached 25 per cent. in November. The exceedingly low rate was about as dangerous as the high rate, for the latter was the logical result of the former. Such extremes can and should be rendered impossible.

As a means to this end, I suggest the advisability of permitting national banks to issue a volume of additional government guaranteed currency, equal in amount to 50 per cent. of the bond-secured currency maintained by them, but subject to a tax of 5 or 6 per cent.

Growth of Trust Companies.

"In my report of one year ago I called attention to the large increase in the number of trust companies and the extraordinary growth of deposits therein. Few states require trust companies to carry any reserve whatever. Some of these institutions carry none, and few of them carry much. They are permitted by law to engage in well-nigh every kind of legitimate business appropriate to private citizens or corporations. Many of them are convenient adjuncts of national banks, and some, I fear, are occasionally used as a means to encroach upon the reserve contemplated by statute. I repeat some observations I made on the subject one year ago:

"'It is manifest that these institutions in our great cities, helpful as they have been to American development and commerce, unless conservatively managed, may become an element of danger to our financial system. They are already national in character, and several of them are of international influence. I suggest the propriety, therefore, of a law giving trust companies of large capitalization in large cities the privilege of incorporating under federal law, with corresponding supervision. If such right were extended, the more conservative would probably avail themselves thereof, and this would compel others to cultivate conservatism.'

Customs Administration.

"The customs administrative act and all statutes governing the collection of customs could be revised to very great advantage.

"First—Customs brokers and attorneys appearing for importers before the department should be licensed by the secretary of the treasury, and the authority than granted should be subject to revocation for cause.

"Second—A nominal filing fee should be charged for entering protests and appeals, the same to be recovered should the case be successfully prosecuted.

"Third—All fees and perquisites of collectors and other customs officials should be abolished.

"Fourth—The treasury department should be given an assistant United States district attorney at the port of New York, whose sole duty should be the management and trial of customs cases, and the salary should be sufficient to justify the acceptance of the position by men of professional reputation.

Laws on Drawback.

"Under existing laws manufactured articles produced in whole or in part from imported material, and exported under certain conditions and limitations, are allowed a drawback equal to 99 per cent. of the duty paid upon the imported material thus consumed. In every feasible way the treasury department has endeavored to simplify the application of this principle, and to make its operation practicable. In my judgment, the law should be revised and simplified, and properly safeguarded substitution, similar to that now allowed in France, should be authorized.

Need of Public Buildings.

"The government is in sore need of a number of additional public buildings. A site has been purchased for a hall of records, the erection of which would save in rentals sufficient to pay a handsome return upon its cost.

"The postoffices at Toledo, O.; Atlanta, Ga., and Des Moines, Ia., are entirely inadequate to accommodate these growing cities. Sites have been purchased in these cities under appropriations heretofore made, and in each case approximately $500,000 should be made available to provide suitable postoffice accommodations This amount will not erect an elaborate building, but it will erect a substantial and well-equipped postoffice.

"It is unwise, in my judgment, to place a postoffice in large cities in the same building with a combined courthouse and custom house. The practice involves disproportionate appropriations, when better results can be obtained by erecting a separate postoffice specially designed for the sole use of this important branch of the public service.

Department Savings Bank.

"There are in the District of Columbia, approximately, 17,000 clerks and other permanently employed officials, receiving a salary of $900 or more per annum. Many of these are well advanced in years, several nearly 90, quite a number past 80, and hundreds past 70. Some of these would have been separated from the service ere this but for the element of sympathy which can not be eliminated in concrete cases where separation means casting the unfortunate upon the charity of friends, and especially if there be no friends.

The atmosphere of the departments is not favorable to the accumulation of savings. The average clerk lives to the limit of his income, and many are in debt. There is probably no city in the world where the rate of compensation for ordinary services is as high as in Washington, and there is certainly no city of its size in this country where savings banks deposits are as small.

There are in the treasury building 359 clerks who have served over thirty years. One hundred dollars saved each year and kept at interest at 4 per cent. would have yielded nearly $6,000, which is a competency in many portions of the United States and actual wealth in some.

For the purpose of encouraging those in departmental service to save something from their salaries (which average, in my judgment, fully 25 per cent. higher, all things considered, than is paid for like services elsewhere), I think it would be wise to charter a savings bank upon the mutual plan prevalent in some of the states.

This must not be understood as a recommendation that the government embark in the banking business. I favor no such policy, and I very much doubt the wisdom of withholding a portion of accrued compensation to provide an annuity, or a gross sum to be paid when existing relations terminate. Such a course inculcates dependence and careless extravagance. Nothing would so surely sap the self-reliant independence of a clerk as to regard the government as his voluntary and benevolent guardian. The government can well afford to surround its servants with a wholesome instructive atmosphere and to afford every encouraging opportunity, but in the last analysis the individual must be taught self-reliance.

LESLIE M. SHAW,
Secretary of the Treasury.

RATE BILLS PRESENTED

Townsend Reintroduces One and Foraker the Other.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—Senator Foraker today introduced his railroad rate bill. It was referred to the committee on interstate commerce. The measure is supposed to represent the position of the majority of the senate committee.

The Esch-Townsend railroad rate bill, which passed the house at its last session, has been redrawn and was reintroduced in the house today by Mr. Townsend. The bill embraces all of the features of the former measure, but is drawn so as to specify specifically the particular things which may be done by the interstate commerce commission.

In addition, it has a publicity feature and gives the commission jurisdiction over refrigeration and terminal charges. It also directly prohibits the carrier from granting any shipper the privilege of collecting his product and then getting a special rate under the short term provision for changing rates.

Foreign Relations.

The foreign relations committee of the senate met today to consider the treaty between the United States and Cuba for the adjustment of title to the ownership of the Isle of Pines.

This question has been before the senate in different treaties since the winter of 1903. At the last session of congress the committee referred the treaty to a special committee of which Senator Foraker is chairman. He has completed his report for presentation to the committee, but it will not be made public until authorized by the senate in executive session. The first matter to receive the attention of the senate in executive session will be in relation to Santo Domingo, which was reported to the senate last session.

To Fill Vacancies.

Democratic leaders in the senate are awaiting information from the Republican committee empowered to fill committee vacancies as to the apportionment to be given the minority. When this notice has been received a caucus of Democratic senators will be called for the purpose of authorizing the appointments.

Among the important minority vacancies are one on appropriations, one one interoceanic canals, two on military affairs, one each on public lands, rules and territories.

Statehood Bills.

A canvass of the senate to ascertain the sentiment regarding a statehood bill indicates, says Senator Beveridge, chairman of the committee on territories, that a bill will be passed this session with a good majority. He thinks the measure will be in the same form as reported last session, which provided for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian territory as a state and New Mexico and Arizona as a state.

A bill containing these provisions has already been introduced by Representative Hamilton, of Michigan, chairman of the house committee on territories. Senator Beveridge has not determined whether he will offer an identical bill or whether he will wait for the bill to come over from the house.

The pure food bill was among the earliest introduced today. It was presented by Senator Heyburn.

Senator Heyburn today introduced a resolution providing for the annexation of San Domingo and Haiti to the United States.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The President today sent to the senate the following nominations: Associate justice of the supreme court of the Philippines, James F. Tracey, New York; assistant appraiser of merchandise, Edward J. Rodrigue, district of New Orleans, La.; Indian inspector, Frank C. Churchill, of New Hampshire; secretary of New Mexico, James M. Raynolds, of New Mexico.

Among the nominations sent to the senate yesterday was that of Seth Bullock, of Deadwood, S. D., to be United States marshal in South Dakota. Captain Bullock, who is at present superintendent of the Black Hills forest reserve, is a personal friend of the President. He commanded a company of rough riders in the last inaugural parade.

Unanimous consent was given for consideration of the bill appropriating $16,500,000 for the Panama canal. Mr. Williams claimed there should have been an itemized account of the expenditures. Mr. Heyburn made a general speech on the canal and the progress of the work thus far.

Mr. Williams declared the canal a non-partisan undertaking, and said no one could claim credit for it. He intended to offer an amendment to reduce the sum of $16,500,000 to an amount actually necessary to carry on the work to January 1 next.

The senate adopted without debate a resolution directing the committee on judiciary to inquire into and report to the senate whether under the constitution, congress has authority to supervise marine, fire and life insurance. The senate then at 1:56 p. m. went into executive session.

GINNING REPORT.

Census Bureau Places Yield at 8,684,842 Bales.

Washington, Dec. 9.—A bulletin issued by the census bureau today shows the number of bales of cotton ginned to December 1, 1905, to be 8,684,842, counting round bales as half bales. A previous report showed 7,498,167 bales ginned to November 14, 1905.

The amount of cotton ginned by states and territories is as follows:

Alabama, 1,066,728; Arkansas, 422,813; Florida, 65,455; Georgia, 1,561,061; Indian Territory, 248,402; Kentucky, 623; Louisiana, 362,397; Mississippi, 840,722; Missouri, 20,254; North Carolina, 673,598; Oklahoma, 220,648; South Carolina, 992,708; Tennessee, 203,388; Texas, 2,075,003; Virginia, 13,030.

The above statistics were compiled from telegraphic reports of the special agents who canvassed the ginneries, and it was announced that they are subject to slight corrections when checked against the individual returns of the ginners through the mails. No report was made for December 1, 1904, and therefore a comparison of statistics could not be made.

The statistics of this report include 223,-034 round bales and 8,202 Sea Island bales. The Sea island cotton is distributed by states as follows: lorida, 31,584; Georgia, 41,682; South Carolina, 8,927.

ROOSEVELT MAGNANIMOUS

Appoints Brother of Foraker, Despite Fight on Rate Bill.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—The nomination of Creighton H. Foraker, brother of Senator Forsker, to be United States marshal for New Mexico, was sent to the senate today by the President. It has been reported that the President intended to refuse to reappoint the senator's brother on account of the senator's opposition to the administration railway rate policy.

A BRAIN WORKER

Must Have the Kind of Food That Nourishes Brain.

"I am a literary man whose nervous energ

HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNG FOLKS

JENNINGS

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR

Keynotes of Harmony

WEDNESDAY.

Learn to say "no." It will be of more use to you than to learn to read Latin or to do any other thing that requires hard study.

THURSDAY.

Growth is a continual adjustment. Until a true adjustment is attained growth is pain. But I believe there comes a time in the development of the spiritual nature when painful growth is no longer necessary.

FRIDAY.

That revenge only is sweet which transmutes the blight of enmity into the bright of friendship.

SATURDAY.

Regret calamities if you can thereby help the sufferer; if not, attend to your own work and already the evil begins to be repaired.

SUNDAY.

God gives us always strength enough and sense enough for what He wants us to do. And we may always be sure, whatever we are doing, that we cannot be pleasing Him if we are not happy ourselves.

MONDAY.

Let us be, at every moment, masters of ourselves. By a single moment's forgetfulness, or one revolt of will, we may destroy all the self-control we have so slowly succeeded in acquiring.

TUESDAY.

Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it.

When Everybody Goes Christmas-Buying

EMILY S. BOUTON.

It was one of those beautiful days of which November's quiver was so full, close to Thanksgiving. Two friends, sitting side by side in the street car, were talking together, and this is a part of what they said:

"If I allowed myself to think much about what may be in the future," said one, "I should dread the cold weather that must be very near."

"It isn't the cold I am thinking about," replied the other, "but it is the hurry and worry and distraction of Christmas that begins just as soon as Thanksgiving is over. I am in the midst of it now; I dream about it, and it will grow into a nightmare as the days go on. I wish there was some way of going back to the old simple fashion of keeping Christmas when the children hung their stockings up in the chimney corner, and made merry in the morning over the trifles they found there, and the fathers and mothers laughed in accompaniment to their pleasure. It is altogether different in these days, and getting worse every year," and a long drawn sigh finished the sentence.

This scrap of conversation set me to thinking and this was the burden of my thought. Suppose each one who is convinced that this holiday which typifies the greatest boon that could be given to humanity, should resolve, here and now, to have the courage of her convictions, and refuse to allow one moment of hurry or worry to enter into the making or buying of a single gift, how changed would be the atmosphere of the beautiful season. Of course, this would include the spending of no money that could not be afforded. It would make simplicity the rule and not the exception; in other words, the gifts would accord with the circumstances of the giver. It would prevent the frenzied rush at the last moment, which thronges the stores with breathless buyers who are quite as likely to get what they do not want, the purchase of which is regretted, as they are to be satisfied. And then it would save the weariness that often reaches exhaustion; the after sadness that comes from foolish expenditure, which sometimes includes injustice.

It is a good thing to think these things over now and determine that you will not allow yourself to be drawn into a whirlpool of buying, but that moderation shall govern the Christmas giving, so that each gift may carry with it the thought of love and joy that should pervade the whole holiday season.

Do these words of warning seem useless? Possibly they will be of no avail, but I think there are many who, if honest, would say as did my friend upon the car, that Christmas is fast becoming a nightmare; that instead of joy bells ringing then and thereafter, muffled tones of weariness already begin to come to the ear, and this may later grow into anxiety and regret.

A few moments since I chanced to pick up Unity and found an editorial paragraph referring to the same matter, and as it is in harmony with what I have been saying, I will quote the closing sentence:

"Time, money and strength will be recklessly thrown into the commercial maelstrom, all in the hope of worthily celebrating the birthtime of the Son of the Carpenter, whose mother cradled him in a stable; an occasion worthy of joy and hilarity, but let us beware lest this inspiration be more commercial than scriptural and that we are all made victims of the tradesmen's windows in the name of the Christ-child. Will there not be many things bought that will bring no commensurate culture, strength or pleasure? Perhaps with gift-giving as with all the other amenities of life, simplicity, prudence, deliberation and the leisure that belongs thereto, represent the highest art and secure the finest results."

No one, I trust, will imagine for one moment that I would do away with this beautiful custom of expressing the love and kindness that ought to fill the heart at this season. It is only that we should guard against the excitement of the giving, which leads to what may well be called intemperance in this direction. It is that all thought, if there be any, of equality in the exchange of gifts should be put away, and only the feeling which each represents be considered. And if it should chance that adverse circumstances, some unfulfilled demand, denies the power of the usual expression, let us be strong enough and brave enough to hold ourselves aloof from the temptation of buying what we cannot afford, and will find it hard to pay for.

If one has the leisure and opportunity, now, in the season of Christmas buying, is a good chance to see the various idiosyncrasies of the people, who are, many of them, trying to make five dollars do the work of ten. Some stand by the counter in a sort of half dazed condition, turning over goods listlessly and allowing themselves to be pushed hither and yon by those who think they know what they want and are determined to get it as soon as possible. The first have come away from home uncertain as to their own wishes, and undecided as to what they may spend. They present a strong contrast to the eager, alert individual who elbows a way through the crowd with a well prepared list in hand, and is not swerved from her purpose by any attarctive display of holiday specialties.

The regular shopper is very easily distinguished. She calmly demands to see whatever draws her attention, even though she has not the slightest intention of buying. Her business-like air would easily deceive the uninitiated. She looks and looks and looks again, but rarely buys.

A little story illustrating this class of shoppers is the following: A woman stepped into a large department store and asked to see some dress patterns suitable for autumn wear. The salesman began on the lowest row of shelved compartments and pulled out and opened box after box until the counter on either side of him was piled as high as his head with goods. Three times he climbed a ladder to the upper rows and staggered down under a weight of box patterns until, when the woman took a survey of the shelves, but two patterns remained unopened. Then she said very sweetly: "I dont think I'll buy any today. I'm sorry to have troubled you; but, you see, I only came in to look for a friend." "No trouble whatever, madam," he replied, politely. "Indeed, if you think your friend is in either of the remaining two boxes, I don't mind opening them, too."

This kind of "shoppers" are, it must be confessed, mostly women. There is, however, another kind in evidence at Christmas time, who are mostly men. They have a large, open handed way with them as if they could buy out the store and not feel it. And if none of their womankind are with them they are very apt to go home laden with a heterogeneous collection of things, not in any way adapted to the purpose for which they are wanted. One can readily imagine the dismay of the wife who has been compelled to make a man of this kind her purveyor of Christmas gifts. In contrast to him is the one who is dragged unwillingly from counter to counter, with hand holding firmly the purse strings while he is urged and begged and expostulated with by his "feminine accompaniment."

The big department store is a fine place to study human nature at all times, but especially during the days preceding Christmas.

"The divinest grace is kindness."

I do not know who wrote that little sentence, but I am wondering whether the writer realized that he had put into those few words the true secret of a happy life. For the grace of kindness which only comes from the habit of kindly thought is divine, because it is the fruitage of an effort to obey the promptings of the higher self which is in every human being. It whispers always of the love which seeks for the best in all people and hinges the action upon that "best" instead of the passing phase that annoys and irritates. And it is this "divinest grace of kindness" that should reign supreme at all times, but with greater force at the season which commemorates the day when, we are told, "the angels sang together."

The Cozy Corner

BALLS FOR THE CHILDREN.

Grandmother Grey writes: I have been knitting balls for my grandchildren (I only possess ten, ranging in age from twelve years to twelve months!) and fancied that Alice M. B., and perhaps some other members of the Cozy Corner might like to make some also, if not for their own babies for someone else's.

I had a lot of little balls of yarn, some dark and some bright, and none large enough to amount to anything, and these I utilized for this work. One ball is of pink and black, another blue and gray, another brown and red, etc. To make a ball "the size of a red apple," use coarse needles, and put on 20 stitches with the dark yarn. Knit across plain (garter stitch). Second row, knit 1, widen (by putting yarn over needle), knit 18, widen, knit 1. Next row knit plain. Repeat these two rows until there are 30 stitches on the needle, then knit six times across plain without widening. Then slip and bind first 2 stitches, knit 16, knit last 2 stitches together. Next row plain. Repeat until there are 20 stitches on needle.

Now join on the bright yarn, and repeat the process, continuing on until you have two dark and two bright sections. Bind off, sew the ends of the strip together on the wrong side of the work, and sew the pointed ends together, leaving a small opening at one end through which to fill the ball with cotton batting. Stuff it as evenly as possible and sew up the end tightly.

These balls are soft and nice for the baby, and excellent for older children to play with indoors. The size can, of course, be varied, keeping the same general proportion, and there is no end to the "color schemes" that can be worked out by inserting a bright row through the center of the dark sections, and a dark one through the bright ones, etc. I know you will be fascinated with the possibilities of it, as I have been.

A PLEASANT LETTER.

The following letter has just been received by the Chaperon, and as it sounds the keynote of all Cozy Corner undertaking, i. e.—everyone help everyone else—it is given in full:

Dear Miss Prudence: Your dear note, enclosing letter and pattern from Dixie, and telling of the offer made by M. T. Head to send me patterns, is received. Will you please thank them, and all the others who have shown such a kindly interest in me, and tell them, if you please, that while I thoroughly appreciate their offers to send patterns directly to me, still I shall enjoy getting them through the Cozy Corner far more, and for this reason: In this way, others besides myself will be benefited, and I can feel that I, who am of so little use any more, may be the indirect means of helping someone.

Do I make myself clear, I wonder? Trusting to you and the Corner Sisters to understand me, and thanking you all many times, I am, yours gratefully, "Alice M. B."

SOME ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Miss Carrie B., Iowa, writes, offering to send Alice M. B. cross-stitch patterns. The editor refers her to the letter at the head of the column, and while thanking her very heartily for her kindness, is not able to give her the address asked for.

The cross-stitch patterns involve closer work than Alice is allowed to undertake, something easily picked up and laid down again, seeming to be, as she writes, "All I am equal to."

Mrs. Martha Clark, if you will look at the article you mention, concerning the crocheted cape, in the Cozy Corner of November 9th, you will see that full directions are given for making it, and that the offer refers to "general directions for crocheting," which will be furnished free by "Good Housekeeping" from which magazine the extract was taken.

J. M. W. asks for a formula for coloring fur a very dark brown. In an old cook-book much thought of in the 40's, the Editor found directions for coloring furs almost every other color, but for brown it simply said "Use tincture of logwood." What quantity or proportion was to be used it did not say, nor how the work was done, so the question awaits some member of the Cozy Corner who perhaps has had experience in this line.

Another friend who signs herself "A Subscriber for 15 Years," is certainly entitled to an answer to her request for recipes for Checkerboard and Log Cabin cakes, and the manner of putting them together. The aforesaid old cook-book has nothing to say on these subjects, although it gives a recipe for "Domino cake." But that is another game.

A SUGGESTION.

If you want to make some pretty little candy bags to put on your Christmas treet, buy one yard each of pink, blue and yellow cheesecloth, and three the yards of white. Cut strips three and one-half inches wide, by 20 inches long; put 2 colored strips with 1 white one, sew together, double in the middle crosswise, make a hem 2 inches deep with shirr for drawstring, and put in baby ribbon matching the color, to draw the bag close.

A pink, white and yellow combination is very striking, or 2 pinks and 1 white, or 2 whites and one color. Like Grandmother Grey's balls, there is no end to the variety of combinations, and best of all, the bags are good size, and will gratify the capacity of the youthful palate as well as look pretty.

JACK AND JILL.

"Jack and Jill went up the hill"—
You know the litle story;
How Jack fell down and broke his crown,
And Jill shared in the glory.
(There was no "glory;" that's for rhyme;
It was a most disastrous time.)

Jack being "he," of course, you see,
Must boss the expedition;
"Don't hurry so," Jill pleaded low,
"The road's in such condition."

And Jill had hold the bucket old,
Her even half to carry;
And down she went, all bruised and rent,
While pleading Jack to tarry—
And such is life, with tears or laughter,
When Jack falls down Jill tumbles after.

Some Bag Suggestions

FOR DAINTY LITTLE RIBBONS.

Bags are always convenient to have and they are popular Christmas gifts, since they are of so many sorts and kinds, and can be so easily made. The expense of these articles rests entirely with the maker, and in price they may range from a few dimes to a few dollars. An exceedingly dainty bag, which seems to be new this season, is one made out of handkerchiefs. It requires two of these, with scalloped edges and a border of embroidery. Three skeins of single thread embroidery silk in contrasting colors is sufficient to buttonhole an edge around the scallop, covering the white thread, and to work over the embroidered border in color.

This done, the handkerchiefs are fastened together in bag shape with a casing for a draw string sewed on the inside, two or three inches from the top. Through this is run a narrow ribbon, about number five, in a shade matching one of the colors in the embroidery.

They can be made very inexpensively. Handkerchiefs at a shilling apiece will answer the purpose as it does not matter how coarse the embroidery is; that is all covered with the embroidery silk. These make pretty sewing bags, fancy work, knitting, or most any kind of a bag one chooses to call it.

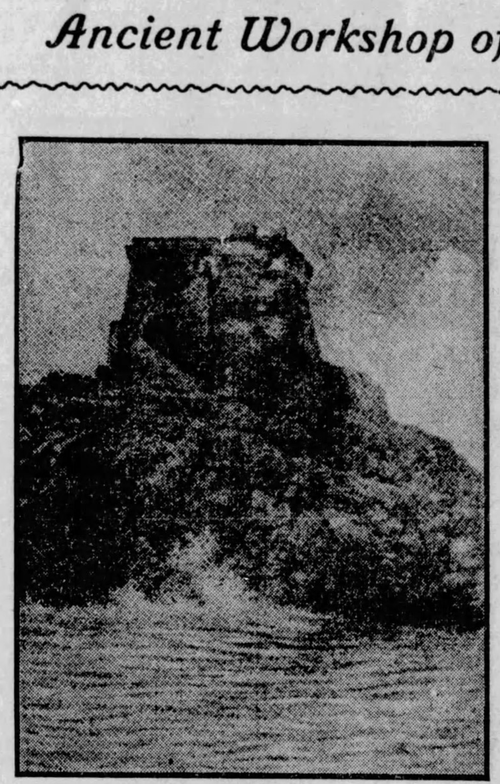
A puff bag, described in Harper's Bazar, is designed to hold the baby ribbon now so commonly used in the lace and edging of undergarments. This takes a pasteboard disk two inches in diameter, a brass upholstery ring one inch in diameter, three-quarters of a yard of ribbon five inches wide, and about a yard and a quarter of ribbon half an inch wide. The disk is covered with the wide ribbon; three inches serves for covering, and the remainder, two-thirds of a yard, is fastened together on the ends, and gathered on one selvedge edge to the disk; the other edge must be gathered to the brass ring, which has been carefully buttonholed over with embroidery silk the shade of the ribbon. With the additon of two buttonholed loops that are sewed in the bottom of the disk for holding the flat bone bodkin the work on the pretty trifle is finished. There yet remains, however, the filling of the puff with baby ribbon. This must be run off of the spool and put in an untangled mass that will easily pull loose inside the bag, before the little girl is ready for its place among the dainty Christmas packages. This bag possesses an added virtue, too. It may be sent by mail in a good-sized square envelope, obviating the expense and bother of an express package.

A novelty in the way of a bag is the apron bag. For this get a yard and a quarter of white pin-dotted muslin, or any material you fancy. Make a two and a quarter inch hem on both ends, one inch of this being allowed for casing. Leave one end to run the belt ribbon in, turn up the other and close the sides, the

APRON BAG, READY TO WEAR.

pocket so formed being twelve inches deep. In the long side, exactly opposite the lower hem, take a two and a quarter inch tuck for frill and casing. Five yards of inch and a quarter white taffeta ribbon is none too much to finish this apron, but less will do. The upper portion tucks into the pocket when one wishes to use the bag part only. Easily laundered.

Ancient Workshop of an Author.



MARION CRAWFORD'S TOWER.

The mediæval fortress in which Mr. Crawford does most of his literary work. "Fair Margaret," just published was written here.

Though born in Italy, where the greater part of his life has been spent, F. Marion Crawford is of American parentage and is ranked with the foremost American authors of the day. He has written a long list of novels and a new story by Mr. Crawford entitled Fair Margaret is one of the present season's leading books. His residence is in Sorrento, but his workshop is some distance away and is described as follows:

Years before the Villa Crawford at Sorrento became a tourist's shrine the proprietor used to write his novels in an octagonal room at the top of the building that peers across the Bay of Naples toward Vesuvius. Of late years, however, Mr. Crawford has removed his workshop to a picturesque ruin 80 or 90 miles south of Sorrento, on the Calabrian coast. The ruin is that of one of the watch towers erected centuries ago by Charles V. against Saracenic invasion. It rears its head upon a bold headland, is two stories in height, and has walls eight feet thick. The manner in which Mr. Crawford acquired this castelletto forms an interesting story.

Every summer, on board his yacht, the Alda, Mr. Crawford cruises south along the Italian and Sicilian shore. This yacht, by the way, was once the New York pilot boat, Ezra Nye, which the author purchased in America, sailed across the Atlantic, refitted and rechristened with the name Alda. During his voyages in the Alda he accumulated much material which finds expression in "Southern Italy and Sicily and Rulers of the South." A favorite stopping place of his was a beautiful little land-locked bay on the Calabrian coast overlooked by an ancient tower.

It was a pleasant place and quite off the track of inquisitive tourists, for the nearest habitation was twelve miles distant. From time to time Mr. Crawford and his family used the little bay and the shadow of the tower for a picnicking ground. The tower itself was closed by heavy ancient locks. The idea came to Mr. Crawford that he would like to possess this tower, so one day, when the Alda was anchored close to the foot of the tower, he quietly left his family and, taking an old servant with him, started for the nearest village which contained the government official who had charge of the national property in that part of the peninsula. He was gone all day, and when in the early evening he returned, he came on board and, with his courtliest bow, laid a document on Mrs. Crawford's lap. Her horror when he announced that he was the owner of the castle and its domains was finally appeased by Mr. Crawford's explanation of the Italian law. He had bought this old watch tower for fifty years, at the price of $25 per year.

INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION.

GERMANY.

In Germany every girl doing domestic service has a little blank book in which, every week, her mistress pastes a stamp worth about five cents. The German government redeems these stamps at their face value, and if anything happens that the girl is unable to work, or is ill, her book helps to pay her expenses. Some of them are laying up snug little sums for future old age, and many a bride has purchased a good share of her wedding finery with these little "premiums for good service."

ITALY.

Situated in central Italy, covering a territory thirty miles in extent between the Alban hills and the Mediterranean, are the Pontine marshes, which have been the source of malarial fever and ague since the beginning of time.

Plans for draining them have been submitted at regular intervals for the past two thousand years, but were blocked by certain Roman nobles, who claimed a right to use the marshes as game preserves. At last, means have been found to induce them to yield these rights, and a German syndicate will undertake to convert the marsh land into arable fields. Italy is to be at no expense in the matter, as the syndicate "works on shares," taking as payment a portion of the land reclaimed.

FINLAND.

At the unveiling of the monument of Lonnrot, the collector and editor of the National Epic, the Russian police prohibited the singing of Finland's noble national hymn, which is worthy of ranking with the most poetical expressions of national sentiment.

Accordingly the statue was unveiled in absolute silence in the presence of a vast and respectful assemblage of Finlanders. The closing stanza of the National Hymn is herewith given.

"Land of the thousand lakes, oh land
Of song and loyalty.
Blush not that thou art poor, but be,
Oh fatherland, our children's land,
Where, as on life's wide shore we stand
Safe, joyous, ever free!"

NORWAY.

King Oscar was as beloved and honored in Norway as in Sweden, and deservedly so. The Norwegians were proud of his character, life and statesmanship. They appreciated his wisdom and moderation, and gave him full credit for earnest conviction that he was right in his differences with their government.

But the king is old, and the crown prince is very unpopular in Norway, being imbued with ancient notions of royal prerogative, and is in hearty accord with the Swedish aristocracy in its fear of growing democracy in Norway, and the fact that he is likely soon to ascend the throne, probably forced the issue to the point of dissolution at the time it took place.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

The proportion of adult males to the school population is very small in the south. In South Carolina, according to the last census, there are but fifty-one adult males to every 100 children of school age. In North Carolina and Mississippi there are fifty-five, in Georgia fifty-nine, in Tennessee sixty-two.

In New York the proportion is 102 male adults for every 100 school children, in Massachusetts 108 and in California 129.

SILK CULTURE.

In Utah the legislature has appropriated several thousands of dollars per annum for experimental work in silk culture, and the industry has now so far advanced that raw silk in small quantities is being put upon the market. A late report of the silk commission of the state shows the production of silk in the state is steadily increasing. Nearly seven thousand pounds of cocoons were raised last year, a bounty being paid on them to increase production, and the planting of mulberry trees is constantly going on.

The commission has done a large amount of missionary work among the people. Sixteen classes in silk weaving and in instruction in the production of silk are under the supervision of the commission. Marked interest is shown, and a knowledge of the industry is rapidly spreading throughout the state.

A CHRISTMAS YARN.

If your friend is fond of knitting or crocheting, make her a "gift ball." This is done by winding skeins of worsted or yarn upon such of your presents as are small enough until they are entirely concealed beneath the soft, close strands. As the busy worker proceeds the little packages drop out one by one, each carrying its glad surprise. The most precious of all should be placed in the very heart of the ball. Such a well-wound, though mayhap lumpy souvenir is a great incentive to a heedless girl to persevere in her "knitting stent," whatever it may be. The condition should go with the gift that every inch of the close-drawn "mystic veil" shall be conscientiously "worked off."—December Country Life in America.

THE COOK.

If any of The Blade housewives have not yet made up their mince meat for the Christmas pies, they may try this recipe which is vouched for by Mrs. J. R. Wilcox, of Connecticut.

Two bowlfuls chopped apples, 1 bowlful of chopped meat, ¼ pound of chopped suet, grated rind and juice of 1 lemon, 2 teacupfuls of molasses, one heaping teaspoonful each of cinnamon and cloves, 1 nutmeg, 1 pound of raisins, ½ pound currants, ¼ pound citron cut fine, 1 quart cider, and sugar and salt to taste.

For a genuine Christmas plum pudding, this recipe would be hard to beat: One quart seeded raisins, 1 pint currants, ½ pint chopped citron, 1 quart apples peeled and chopped, 1 quart of fresh beef suet nicely chopped, 1 quart sweet milk, 1 heaping quart of stale bread crumbs, 8 eggs beaten separately, 1 pint sugar, 1 grated nutmeg, 1 teaspoonful salt; flour the fruit thoroughly from a quart of flour, then mix as follows: In a large bowl put the eggs with sugar, nutmeg and milk, stir in the fruit, bread crumbs and suet one after the other until all are well mixed, adding enough flour to make the fruit stick together, which will take about all the quart measured out. Dip the pudding cloth in boiling water, dredge a thick coating of flour on the inside, put in the pudding and tie the bag securely, allowing room for the contents to swell. Boil three hours in plenty of hot water, replenishing the pot occasionally from the boiling tea kettle.

When done, turn in a large flat dish and garnish with a bit of holly. This recipe will be sufficient for 20 people, but for a smaller number one-half the ingredients may be used.

DECEMBER.

Ding! Dong! Ding! Dong!
Hear the joy-bells ring!
One and thirty little men
To make them chime and sing.
Holly-berries gleam and glow;
Beneath their glossy leaves
Icicles hang glittering down
And sparkle from the eaves;
Happy voices shout good-will
To dear ones near and far;
And over all the earth shines fair
The light of Bethlehem's star.

Evidently the young people for whose benefit this column was inaugurated, have aroused to the expediency of "looking alive" if they wish to have it kept up, for this week, the Chaperon's mail box was well filled. The first letter that came out was from Little Sister, Indiana, who writes:

It has been some time since I have written you, and I dos not suppose I have been greatly missed; still, though I cannot write much that is interesting, perhaps my letters will do, as "Isabel" says, "to fill in."

Another Thanksgiving day has come and gone, and people surely have much to be thankful for this year, the farmers at least, and especially Indiana farmers, for this has been a season of plenty. If all who have found it so would give something to others less fortunate, would it not be a nice way of observing the day?

Christmas, too, is not far off, and surely it would please Him, whose birthday we celebrate, if on that day we would do something to make some other happy. We plan pleasant things for those near and dear to us, but "there are others."

Cannot someone suggest something we can do to make this department of The Blade unusually interesting this winter?

New England Girl has added to the other favors she has conferred upon Miss Prudence and the M. G. Rs. by introducing a new member. This is her "presentation speech:"

"Please make room for two this time, as I have brought one of my cousins with me. She has long been a silent partner of the M. G. R. and often thought of joining, but never quite mustered up courage enough to come alone, so I came around that way today and brought her with me. I trust you will all give her a royal welcome and make it as pleasant as possible for her, because she is a good girl, and I think will prove a desirable addition to our number. You will doubtless find this out for yourselves, however, when you come to know her better, so I will merely say that she it was who took care of Bessie Belle while I visited Miss Prudence and permit my 'Ohio Cousin' to speak for herself."

"The Ohio Cousin" writes:

"Dear Miss Prudence: 'New England Girl' on her way to the M. G. R., came by my home, and asked me to go with her. For a few years I have been reading the M. G. R. letters, and for a few months have been so well acquainted with the 'Girl' that I thought I would try to enter the Circle with her. If I find I am considered a member, I will come again."

Come again, by all means, and as often as you feel inclined. Any "relative" of our "Girl's" is welcome here, and the Chaperon feels sure you will do the lady much credit.

"Little My" made her bow from the next envelope that was opened:

"I write to tell you that I am still alive and interested in the good work, as I have ever been, and I believe it is sheer neglect with the greater number of the M. G. R.'s as it is with myself, that there are so few present at our 'meetin'-

WHEN MOTHER TAKES THE STOCKING BAG

When mother takes the stocking-bag we children gather round,
For she's the jolliest mother anybody ever found.
She sits and rocks and darns the socks and tells us tales that day.
I think you'd like to be there on stocking-darning day.

"Now, once upon a time"—that's how she starts the story going—
And Bob threads darningneedles and Jen takes up some sewing.
And Ned plays with the scissors, but I don't do a thing
But look and look at mother and sit a-listening.

Most times they're 'bout the time when she was just a little girl,
With pinafores and sunbonnet and many a litle curl,
A regular tomboy, mother says, a-tearing round the farm,
A climbing trees and jumping off the big beam in the barn.

And sometimes they're 'bout Indians away off there out west,
And Bod and Ted and me—I guess we like that kind the best.
And sometimes they're 'bout kings and queens who lived so long ago,
Jen says it's history dressed up, and I believe that's so.

We children wear our stockings out at a tremendous pace,
So mother says, that smile of hers all shining in her face.
But we are glad when the stocking-bag is full as it can be,
For good times go with the darning, don't you see?

—The Myrtle.

Concerning the Burro.

For more than three centuries the patient little burro has been an inhabitant of the new world. He is of Egyptian descent, and it may be that he helped to build the pyramids, but it is to Spain that we are indebted for his coming. Soon after Cortez conquered the Aztec land, we hear of the burro in America. He is found chiefly in Mexico and the southwestern states, especially in the mining districts, where he may be seen carrying great loads of ore. He is opposed to the use of machinery. Miners call a bunch of laden burros a pack train. He is a very sure-footed little animal, and prospectors use him when they go forth into the mountains to explore. Mexicans find him very useful in carrying.

He is so gentle that children may ride upon his back in threes and fours. He appears to have no resentment, and will take a kick or cuff with the patience of Job. There is no doubt but that he is terribly imposed upon, and people call him a degenerate; yet no member of the animal kingdom works harder than he, and it is generally conceded that he has aided largely in the development and building of mines and railroads.

There is a good deal of magnetism about the burro, he has a faculty for making friends. People think the word "cute" applies to him very well. As for his victuals, alfalfa is very agreeable to his taste, though he will not complain if he is given poorer food.

He affords a good example of the changes to be expected in this world, for, while his ancestors were the pets of princes, he is used as a mere drudge.

A "ROCKY MOUNTAIN CANARY."

—From Recreation.

Occasionally, when the opportunity offers he will take the liberty of treating himself to a little siesta.

Sometimes he is called the Mexican burro. He has also received the appellation of the "Rocky Mountain Canary," because of the exceedingly delicate notes of his voice.—Helen Gray in Recreation for December.

Banner Puzzlers

FOR OCT.

New Work..... Buckeye Jr.
Solutions..... W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an English astronomer and mathematician, born in London in 1656, and was educated at Oxford. In 1678 he became professor of geometry in Oxford university, and in 1720 astronomer royal. He was the first who successfully predicted the reappearance of a comet; he discovered the acceleration of the mean motion of the moon, and is credited with having been the first to conceive the doctrine of the proper motion of the fixed stars in universal space. He died at Greenwich, January 14, 1742.

PAULINE.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

If 16 barrels of cider are worth 64 bushels of corn, and 15 bushels of corn are worth 2 barrels of flour, and 3 tons of coal are worth 4 barrels of flour, and 16 pounds of tea are worth 2 tons of coal, how many pounds of tea are equal in value to 7 barrels of cider?

TERENCE O'SHAUGHNESSY.

3.—WORD-SQUARE.

X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X

1.—The mutilated trunk of a statue.
2.—A nymph of the mountains.
3.—A writ of right.
4.—One of the many species of butterfly.
5.—Perfumes.

W. P. E.

4.—DROPPED VOWELS.

"..st. n.t ..nt n.t .s . m.x.m . ....ld t..ch,
L.t ...r ..tch..rd b. d.sp.tch .nd pr.ct.s. .h.t ... pr..ch;
D. n.t l.t ...r ch.nc.s l.k. s.nb..ms p.ss ... b.,
F.r ... n.v.r m.ss th. w.t.r t.ll th. ..ll r.ns dr."

HAWKEYE.

5.—QUERY.

What can anyone tell us about the "League of the Shoes"?

BUCKEYE JR.

Who wrote—
"Twist ye, twine ye; even so,
Mingle shades of joy and woe,
Hope and fear and peace and strife,
In the thread of human life."

DODE.

Answers to Thanksgiving Specials.

1.—W. P. Elliott. (Initial concealed in sentence "Will Presently Explain.")

2.—Words forming numerical: Arcade. Renaissance, Acre, Lyrid, C. "Cranberries and celery." Initials of forming words, A.R. Alc. author.

3.—Solution of Arithmetical Problem: (Perry Cross) 160 rds. x 160 rds. equals 25600x2 equals 51200. Sq. rt. 51200 equals 226.274169 plus 160 rds. equals 386.275169 rds.

4.—Words forming double acrostic: Hearth, Africa, willow, kopeck, enable, yearly, empire. Primals and finals, Hawkeye, author.

5.—A young horse-chestnut; synonym for Buckeye Jr.

6.—Words forming Zigzag: Thyroid, chamois, chalice, meander, pumpkin, cherish, mending, transit, shelves, antique, pandore, ignoble, douceur, (Pauline) royalty. Zigzag—Thanksgiving Day.

Chat.

In his "Age problem" W. P. E. gives this solution: 222¾x4 divided by 11 equals 81; sq. rt. of 81 equals 9; 9x9 equals 81 equals age. (The complex fraction 8¼ thirds, equals 11¼.)

There was a fine, large class at the 'Cademy this morning. In it were Lewis Anderson, Iowa Idea, H. A. Beach, W. P. E., Hawkeye, R. Davis, Pauline, Buckeye Jr., Arthur Ryan, C. Austin and Mrs. H. Larned.

Alas! Poor Milton! His problem is not answered correctly, according to C. Austin, who says the distance was 43 miles; Buckeye Jr. says 43.+; H. A. Beach says 33.17 miles nearly; R. Davis says 43.09+; W. P. E. says it's 42.5427+, and Iowa Idea claims it is 43 miles. Milton said it was 27.1. Will he please rise and explain? In the presence of arithmetickers the Schoolmistress is dumb. Just settle it among yourselves, boys!

Miss Prudence sends this warning to the 'Cademites:

"If bad boys do not stop directing letters to the M. G. R. when they mean the O. W. C., thus raising hopes that are not realized for Miss Prudence, there will be "something doing" in the neighborhood of the waste basket some time, maybe."

Mrs. H. Larned, come whenever you are in "writing order"; due allowance is always made for delays in the Column.

Arthur Ryan, now that you have ventured in, come again, and often.

ABSOLUTE ANARCHY PREVAILS IN SOME PARTS OF RUSSIA

General Strike Throughout All Empire to Be Ordered.

St. Petersburg, Sunday, Dec. 10.—Via Eydtkuhnen, East Prussia, Dec. 11.—There is every indication this morning that the government's challenge will be accepted and that within forty-eight hours a general strike throughout Russia will be ordered. A terrible storm has been raised by the arrest of M. Krustaleff, president of the executive committee of the workmen's council, which was followed during the night by the imprisonment of the members of the workmen's council and a number of socialistic leaders.

"The reaction has come," were the words on every lip, and in the liberal extremist camp there was only one opinion, namely, that it must be resisted to the bitter end. At all the meetings last night, some of which lasted until morning, the opinion was unanimous that the government had forced the hands of the proletariat and that the supreme weapon—a general strike, must be invoked.

Freedom of Speech Bridled

The newspaper editors at yesterday evening's meeting decided that the temporary press law forbidding the discussion of vital questions affecting the welfare of the nation violated the principles of freedom of speech and of the press guaranteed by the imperial manifesto, and that it must be defied. The result was that the editions of the Russ and half a dozen more radical papers were confiscated.

The employes of the Riga Orel railroad have declared a strike on account of the declaration of martial law in Livonia, and have sent an appeal to the other roads to join. Last night the railroad men of the Baltic lines decided to follow the example of the Riga Orel men.

The situation in Livonia is frightful. Absolute anarchy prevails. A messenger who arrived here this morning declared that the streets of Riga were flowing with blood. After a meeting the railroad men of Riga were mowed down by the fire of machine guns and artillery.

This sudden change for the worse is the result of the shedding of the first blood in the telegraph strike yesterday afternoon almost simultaneously with the action of M. Durnovo, minister of the interior, in throwing down the gauntlet to the labor organizations by arresting M. Krustaleff, president of the executive committee of the workmen's council, without warning.

Krustaleff Seized.

About 2 o'clock several companies of Cossacks clattered through the streets leading to the headquarters of the council in Targovia street. Having barred the approaches a force of troops and police surrounded the building, after which secret service men rushed in and seized Krustaleff. The latter made no resistance and the affair was conducted quickly. It was impossible for Krustaleff to conceal the papers of the organization, in which the police evidently expect to find evidence proving the ultimate object to be an armed uprising against the government.

Ready for General Strike.

The railroad men of St. Petersburg at a meeting yesterday evening resolved that inasmuch "as the reaction is gaining force and the government is seeking to retract what was won by the first pan-Russian strike, the railroad men stand ready to obey the signal for a general strike, but advise their fellow workers to await the word from the central committee at Moscow, as a failure must not be risked."

Proclamation Issued.

Interior Minister Durnovo today issued an official proclamation not only notifying all the post and telegraph employes that their failure to return to work tomorrow will be equivalent to their discharge, but that all those who agitate for a continuance of the strike or are guilty of cutting or otherwise destroying wires and apparatus will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

CHINESE MAKE DEMANDS

Boycott Situation Discussed in Hong Kong.

Hong Kong, Dec. 11.—At a meeting of the boycott committee of the Chinese guilds and American merchants here yesterday afternoon, the former drew up the following demands, the granting of which, they said, would be necessary to bring the boycott to an end:

First—A distinct definition of the term "laborer."

Second—That legislation affecting the Chinese must have the approval of the Chinese government.

Third—That American consuls in China be authorized to issue certificates for admission to the United States of Chinese, except laborers, without hindrances, except in cases of fraud.

Fourth—The issue of passports by the Chinese or other governments for submission to American consuls preparatory to the granting of certificates.

Fifth—Medical examination prior to departure to be conducted by one American doctor and one European doctor, the latter to be appointed by the Chinese authorities, with a similar examination on arrival in the United States, if found necessary.

The sixth and seventh demands call for most favored nation treatment of Chinese residents and travelers in the United States.

The eighth demand repudiates exceptional registration.

Ninth — The admission of Chinese laborers to the islands of Hawaii and the Philippines, provided the local authorities are willing.

Tenth—In case of necessary inquiry on arrival there is to be no detention provided security be furnished. Technical errors in papers are not to be considered a bar to admission.

Eleventh—The admission of the families of Chinese residents, the importation of females being safeguarded.

Twelfth — The readmission to the United States of Chinese who have been deported for nonregistration on proof of their possession of property in that country or that they are creditors there.

TWENTY-FIVE ARRESTED

Implicated in Massacre of American Missionaries.

Hong Kong, Dec. 8.—Mail advices from Lienchau dated December 1, say that the commission appointed to inquire into the massacre of American missionaries early in November, has examined thirty witnesses and that twenty-five implicated persons, including a Buddhist monk, have been arrested.

It is anticipated that three of the ringleaders will be executed. Searchers have been dispatched to Honan to capture witnesses and others who have run away from Lienchau. The Chinese officials banquetted the commissioners November 30.

The American consul, Julius G. Lay, has thanked the authorities for their kindness and hospitality to the members of the commission. Mr. Lay intends to recommend that a Carnegie medal be awarded to a Chinaman who rescued Miss Elda G. Patterson at the imminent risk of his own life.

ANTIAMERICAN BOYCOTT

Chinamen Refuse to Buy Goods in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Dec. 9.—The anti-American boycott has reached this port. It is the custom of the Pacific Mail company to allow peddlers and other small dealers on board their China liners during the luncheon hour for the convenience of the Chinese sailors, firemen, cooks and waiters, who, by reason of the exclusion act, may not do their shopping ashore.

When the Manchuria docked on Tuesday last, notices in Chinese were tacked up all over the ship. These notices called the attention of the Manchuria's crew to the existence of a boycott against American goods and forbade them to buy any wares offered for sale on the liner's decks during her stay in this American port. So far the Manchuria Chinese have followed the edict of the boycott notice to the letter and the dealers have abandoned the efforts to trade with them.

James H. Eckels, at a banquet of bankers in New York, declares that the business of the nation is imperiled by the multiplicity of laws which state and national legislatures are preparing to pass to control corporations and take the conduct of their affairs from their owners.

General Horace Porter, former ambassador to France, says he will accept no reimbursement for the money he spent in searching for the body of John Paul Jones in Paris, and asks Congressman Rainey not to introduce his bill making an appropriation for that purpose.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

PEASANTS ARE IN REVOLT

Soldiers and Laboring Class About to Unite.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 7.—Evening—Via Eydtkuhnen, East Prussia, Dec. 9.—It is doubtful whether the troops will fire on the peasants, and that if the soldiers are split up into small detachments and sent to the country it is likely they will make common cause with the peasants and murder their officers.

The commander of the fortress at Brest has notified all the land owners in his jurisdiction that they must make such provisions as they can for for their own protection. Owing to the situation the governors of provinces are authorizing the increase of the village police and the arming of the policemen.

Savagery of Peasants.

Revolting stories of savagery of the peasants which are now coming in give only a faint idea of what the world would witness should a widespread uprising of the peasants take place. Ordinarily docile, the Mujik, when his passions are inflamed, is like a wild beast and frequently turns upon those he loves best.

It is reported that General Maximovitch, former governor general of Warsaw, will succeed the late Lieutenant General Sakharoff as the special representative of the emperor in the province of Saratoff.

The employes in Russia of the Singer Sewing Machine company, numbering 20,000, are forming a union with the object of securing better pay and shorter hours.

The newly formed amalgamated workmen's association of Moscow now numbers 80,000.

Witte Ministry Must Retire.

Though the Moscow Zemstvoists say they are ready to support Premier Witte on the conditons laid down in the resolution of the congress, M. Petrunkevitch believes that the idea of co-operation is now too late and that the only salvation is for the retirement of the whole Witte ministry and its replacement by a "ministry having the confidence of the people."

M. Petrunkevitch, who himself is credited with harboring the ambition to succeed Count Witte as premier, modestly declined to suggest a proper man when questioned on the subject, saying that was the prerogative of the sovereign. But he emphatically expressed the opinion that a real liberal ministry would instantly change the situation and rally to its support not only the zemstvoists, but the constitutional democrats in general, and the great mass of the orderly disposed people who have not associated themselves with the socialistic revolutionists.

Universal Suffrage.

Though many of his colleagues might be ready to accept or compromise suffrage on an indirect basis for the country, personally M. Petrunkevitch was of the opinion that the people's hopes were so fixed on universal, direct and secret suffrage that it was doubtful whether the elections could be held under any other system. Besides, M. Petrunkevitch was sceptical as to whether Witte's government would accept the compromise offered.

ACCEPT MODIFICATIONS

Six Powers and Turkey Finally Agree to Terms.

Constantinople, via Sofia, Bulgaria, Dec. 8.—The ambassadors of the six powers, at a conference just held, have accepted some of the modifications proposed by the porte to the original scheme for the financial control of Macedonia, and an amended agreement has been forwarded to their respective governments for ratification. This is expected promptly, when the incident will be closed.

The modifications accepted apparently in no way affect the efficacy of the scheme, but are given for the sultan's self-esteem and his claims for recognition of his sovereign rights by the inclusion of an Ottoman representative in the financial commission, and an agreement that the commission's decisions shall be submitted to the sultan for imperial sanction.

GOVERNMENT LAND FRAUDS

Indictments Returned Against Two in Minnesota.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 8.—The federal grand jury today returned indictments against J. F. Darse, William T. Horsnell and Royal B. Stearns. They were arraigned before Judge Morris. Darse pleaded guilty and Horsnell and Stearns not guilty.

Horsnell and Stearns are charged with fraud in connection with government lands in northern Minnesota ad Washington. Darse is charged with using the United States mails to further a scheme to defraud, representing himself as a large stock buyer and getting people all over the world to send him consignments of fancy pigeons. He received one shipment from Scotland valued at $000.

MAN IS SENT ON MISSION

Reported That Durnovo and Zevastianoff Are to Die.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 8.—(Friday Morning)—Via Eydtkuhnen, East Prussia, Dec. 9.—The local leaders of the post and telegraph strike having received more encouraging news from Moscow, are making a desperate effort to rally their followers to continue the strike to the bitter end. They promise that those without funds will be provided for and threaten deserters with violence. The leaders have succeeded in destroying telegraphic communication with Kieff, Warsaw and Moscow which was opened for a time last night. The executive committee has issued another appeal to the strikers to stand firm until all their demands are satisfied. It concludes:

"Be firm and victory is ours."

The strikers claim that the delegates who have returned here from Finland report that the Finns will stand out to the end. From Vladikavkaz, North Caucasia, it is reported that the telegraphers have selected a man to come to St. Petersburg and kill Interior Minister Durnovo and M. Zevastianoff, superintendent of posts and telegraphs.

A delegation from the Tula Zemstvo yesterday presented an address to the emperor as follows:

"We adjure your majesty to rely on the peaceful millions of Russian people who desire freedom without license. Your majesty has removed a burden of 20,000,000 of roubles from the peasants and you have promised relief in the matter of land. The Tula peasants expect help, but not from the selfish promises of the wicked. Your majesty will hear the truth, not from the revolutionists, but from the douma, which we pray your majesty not to tarry in calling."

The emperor, after thanking the delegation, said in reply:

"For a full realization of the liberties accorded it is necessary primarily to restore order. This is only possible with the hearty co-operation of all the sons of Russia. I know that the needs of the peasants are great and to relieve them is my constant care. What could be done at present has been done, but there is still much to be accomplished and therefore it is necessary to return to peaceful pursuits and to direct all your efforts to the furtherance of the objects in view. If others follow your good example the work of improving the peasants' condition and the realization of the reforms will be greatly simplified."

Warsaw, Russian Poland, Dec. 9.—There is a heavy run today on the government savings banks as a result of the campaign against them inaugurated by the radical papers. The depositors demand their money in gold.

A battalion of military engineers has mutinied at Gora Kalwarya, government of Warsaw, complaining of bad food and unsuitable quarters. The mutineers have destroyed the barrack kitchens and have otherwise damaged the buildings. The military authorities have refrained from making arrests, fearing that it would provoke greater disturbance.

The military telegraphers at Kieff have refused to take the places of striking civilians. The German government has asked the government of Russia to protect the Warsaw gas works, which are the property of a German company.

HAVE SEIZED ARSENAL

Fresh Outbreak in Kieff and 1,500 Persons Killed.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 6, via Eydtkuhnen, Dec. 8.—It is alleged that the strikers are securing information from the interior towns. Dispatches published today are said to have been received by the council of workmen's delegates.

According to these dispatches mutineers have seized the arsenal at Ekaterinodar and secured 16,000 rifles, which have been distributed at Ekaterinodar and Novorossiysk. It is also said that a revolt has broken out at Elizabethpol and that insurrectionary troops are masters of the situation at Novorossiysk.

1,500 Are Killed.

The situation at Kieff is described as being an extremely serious one. Some accounts say that a massacre has taken place in which 1,500 persons were killed.

At Kharkoff it is reported that 5,000 soldiers have agreed not to fire on the people and at Rostoff the Third Grenadier artillery, consisting of 400 men, has held a meeting and formulated service demands. Similar action, it is rumored, has been taken by the military engineers at Odessa and by troops in several places in the Baltic province.

Peasants Pillaging.

The declaration of martial law in Livonia is due principally to Agrarian troubles. Large bands of peasants are marching and pillaging. It is reported that Dorpat is in flames. A stringent law to prevent agitation for political strikes and the spread of propaganda prejudicial to the discipline of the army and navy is about to be issued. The election law is not expected to be finally completed until next week. Premier Witte's response to the Zemstvoists will not be made until tomorrow.

The Russ demands the trial by court-martial and the removal of the colonel of the Semionovsky regiment, at whose invitation Professor Nicholsky, the noted reactionary who is boycotted by the students, delivered a speech to the regiment, warmly praising the men for firing on the people.

Run on State Banks.

Both the runs on the banks and the demand for foreign exchange were accelerated by circulars which the strikers and revolutionary organs are spreading broadcast. At the ministry of finance it is estimated that about $50,000,000 has thus far been withdrawn from the state bank. The balance of gold in the treasury and abroad now stands at $586,500,000, and the outstanding paper totals $553,500,000, leaving the government a margin of legally issuable paper of about $45,000,000. The government perfectly understands the character of the assault on its credit. At the ministry of finance the Associated Press was authoritatively informed that the situation of the government has not greatly changed financially or economically.

Will Cease Business.

Warsaw, Dec. 8.—It is reported here that the directors of private banks in St. Petersburg have informed Minister of Finance Shipoff that the banks would be obliged to cease business if the strike of the post and telegraph officials is not brought to a conclusion in the very near future.

The apprentices to all the trades of Warsaw struck today. They demand increased pay and better treatment.

Agrarian disturbances have begun in some parts of Poland. In the government of Lublin the peasants ordered the landlords to leave their estates, telling them that the lands belonged to the people.

ANOTHER M'CURDY GOES

General Manager of Mutual Company Resigns.

New York, Dec. 8.—The resignation of Robert H. McCurdy, general manager of the Mutual Life Insurance company, was presented to the board of trustees today and accepted. The resignation takes effect December 31.

RECEPTION FOR OYAMA

Field Marshal Given a Royal Welcome at Tokio.

Tokio, Dec. 7.—11:30 a. m.—Field Marshal Oyama and his staff made a triumphal entry into Tokio this morning. The enthusiasm and magnitude of Marshal Oyama's reception equaled that given to Admiral Togo.

Despite the inclement weather, crowds of students and representatives of various classes and interests thickly lined the streets, and although exposed to the rain, lustily cheered the marshal and his staff while en route to the imperial palace.

The newspapers of all shades of opinion are highly eulogistic today of the achieve-

ments of Marquis Oyama, his generals and the men under his command. A holiday has been declared in the whole city in honor of the day.

SAKHAROFF ASSASSINATED

Former Minister of War Shot Down in Cold Blood.

London, Dec. 7.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph in a dispatch dated Dec. 5, sent by way of Edytkuhnen, Prussia, says:

Lieutenant General Sakharoff, former minister of war was assassinated today. The government had deputed General Sakharoff to visit the province of Saratoff for the purpose of quelling the agrarian riots there.

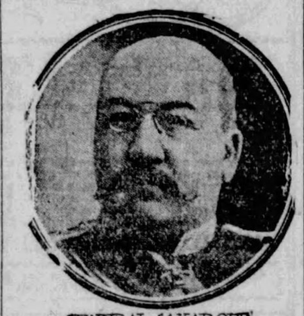
A woman belonging to the so-called "flying columns" of the revolutionary movement called at the house of the governor of Saratoff at noon today and asked to see General Sakharoff.

She fired three revolver shots at the general, killing him on the spot.

The tidings reached St. Petersburg last night. Count Witte charged Lieutenant General Rudiger with the task of breaking the news to Madame Sakharoff.

The event has created a profound impression in St. Petersburg, owing to fears that the revolutionists here will follow the example thus set. The spectre of a military dictatorship, which has been looming on the horizon is slowly gaining consistency and sharpness of outline.

I am personally convinced that the count's faith in the good sense and po-



GENERAL SAKAROFF
FROM BLACK & WHITE.

litical tact of the Russian thinking classes, which recently was firm as a rock, is gradually weakening and with it his hopes for the carrying out of the liberties promised in the emperor's manifesto.

There are signs of a collapse of the post and telegraph strike. Two-thirds of the telegraph operators are daily offering to resume work, but they are prevented from so doing because the wires have been cut or the stations fail to answer signals.

Father Gapon has gone to Paris under very mysterious conditions, which I am not at liberty to unfold.

Berlin, Dec. 7. — The Tageblatt's St. Petersburg correspondent in a dispatch sent by way of Eydtkuhnen, Dec. 6, says:

The situation is visibly growing worse. The critical moment for Count Witte is coming when the Liberal elements will demand his resignation. A resolution by the agriculturists at Moscow demanding the immediate dismissal of the present cabinet denotes the beginning of the movement away from Count Witte, and signs indicate that this movement will gain in intensity soon.

London, Dec. 7. — A dispatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg dated Dec. 5, says that twenty-five were killed and forty wounded at Kieff after a regular battle.

A dispatch of the same date from St. Petersburg to another news agency sent by way of Eydtkuhnen, says that three battalions of infantry at Moscow have mutinied, but no details are given. The same dispatch says that a general strike has been declared at Kharkoff.

London, Dec. 7. — The correspondent of the Times at St. Petersburg says:

I am informed on excellent authority that a revolt of the St. Petersburg garrison is certain to occur.

The newspapers print harrowing details of the whipping by order of General Sakharoff of the peasants whom he was sent to pacify.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Matin says that the letters received from Manchuria describe a terrible situation among the soldiers there. The men practically are starving and refuse to listen to their officers. Harbin has been pillaged and the position of General Linevitch is an extremely difficult one, according to these letters.

CURE FOR LIQUOR AND TOBACCO

The Kansas Anti-Liquor Society is distributing free a prescription for the cure of the liquor habit. It can be given secretly in food. Also one for the tobacco habit, that can be given secretly. The only request they make it that you do not sell recipes, but give copies to your friends. Address, with stamp, Kansas Anti-Liquor Society, Room 32 Gray Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

PENSIONS FOR THE LONELY.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Pensions for the lonely are provided for in a petition laid before the senate by Vice President Fairbanks.

The petition is signed by Miss Sarah Miranda Clymer, of Bridgeton, N. J., who asks that a bill be passed instructing the United States treasurer to make monthly payments of not less than $39 nor more than $500 to all persons "alone in the world when they cannot maintain themselves." The petition was referred to the committee on education and labor.

HAS A STRONG CABINET

Conservative and Liberal Factions Both Pleased.

London, Dec. 11.—The conservative morning newspapers are compelled to admit that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has succeeded in forming a much stronger administration than had been thought possible. The liberal papers are full of enthusiasm and cordial congratulations to the premier on having not only ably united all sections of his party in the ministry, but on having displayed great discrimination in giving its individual members congenial posts. They express the conviction that such a cabinet will inspire confidence both at home and abroad.

The names of Herbert Henry Asquith, Sir Edward Grey and Richard Burdon Haldane alone, it is held, will give great weight to the ministry and insure that there will be no revival of Gladstonian home rule, despite the fact that the cabinet contains a preponderance of those favorable to home rule.

The conservative organs point out that the most enthusiastic home ruler, John Morley, has been sent to the Indan office, where he will have little influence on international politics. The omission of Lord Rosebery is naturally the subject of much comment, and there is considerable curiosity as to what attitude he will adopt when he addresses the Liberal league. It is noticeable that his son-in-law, the Earl of Crewe, is in the cabinet.

The composition of the cabinet presents no surprising features. It is larger than was expected, the last Liberal cabinet only numbering sixteen members. Six of the new secretaries, besides Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, have held cabinet rank before, though most of them have held ministerial appointments, while three, David Lloyd-George, Augustine Birrell and John Burns, have never before held office of any kind.

The rapid rise of John Burns from the workshop to the cabinet with a salary of $10,000 a year, is a unique feature, indicating the growing importance of the radical party, and he is being congratulated on all sides on winning a well deserved honor. He will be the first labor member of the house of commons to have attained cabinet rank.

Perhaps the most popular appointment of all is that of Sir Edward Grey, who, after Lord Rosebery, has the highest reputation for statesmanship. He is expected to hold the best traditions of Great Britain's foreign policy and to inspire confidence abroad.

Augustine Birrell is not a member of parliament, but it is expected that he will be elected for Bristol almost immediately.

Among the unexpected appointments are those of John Sinclair and Lewis Vernon Harcourt. The former has had much military experience, and has been a parliamentary whip and secretary to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. Mr. Harcourt is very popular in society. Baron Tweedmouth will lead in the house of lords, thus succeeding Earl Spencer, who is ill. The appointments to minor offices are expected to be announced within a few days.

The new British ministry is made up as follows:

Chancellor of the exchequer—Herbert Henry Asquith.

Secretary of state for home affairs—Herbert John Gladstone.

Secretary of state for foreign affairs—Sir Edward Grey.

Secretary of state for the colonies—The Earl of Elgin.

Secretary of state for war—Richard Burdon Haldane.

Secretary of state for India—John Morley.

First lord of the admiralty—Baron Tweedmouth.

President of the board of trade—David Lloyd-George.

President of the local government board—John Burns.

Secretary of state for Scotland—John Sinclair.

President of the board of agriculture—Earl Carrington.

Postmaster general—Sidney Charles Buxton.

Chief secretary for Ireland—James Bryce.

Lord president of the council—The Earl of Crewe.

Lord of the privy seal—The Marquis of Ripon.

Lord high chancellor—Sir Robert Thresie Reid.

President of the board of education—Augustine Birrell.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Sir Henry Hartley Fowler.

The following ministers are not in the cabinet:

Lord lieutenant of Ireland—The Earl of Aberdeen.

Lord chancellor of Ireland—Right Hon. Samuel Walker.

First commissioner of works and public buildings—Lewis Vernon Harcourt.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman drove to the palace at 6 o'clock this evening, and had an audience with King Edward of about twenty minutes, and at which his majesty signified his approval of the new government.

ISSUES AN OFFICIAL NOTE

Reforms Promised in Manifesto Being Carried Out.

St. Petersburg, Dec 5, via Eydtkuhnf, East Prussia, Dec. 6.)—An official note was issued today explaining that while the government is inflexibly determined to carry out the reforms promised by the imperial manifesto of October 30, it is impossible at once, to accustom the population to the administration of the new order of things created by the manifesto.

Until the new legislation required by the reforms is effected, the old laws must be enforced except where they are already replaced by temporary provisions.

The note adds that drafts of the provisional regulations governing freedom of the press, and the right of association have been completed, that the deliberations regarding the reform of the council of the empire and the extension of the franchise are nearing a conclusion, and that the elections to the national assembly are being expedited. At the same time measures are being initiated to cope with the disturbances which are endangering public security.

M. Belgard, chief of the press censorship officially, has been relieved of his post at his own request.

At the review of the Smonovsky regiment at Tsarskoe-Selo yesterday, the emperor addressed the troops, commenting on their tried loyalty. At the subsequent regimental banquet given by the officers his majesty thanked the regiment for its exemplary services and expressed the hopes that it would always show itself as firmly united as it was at present.

Advices from Voronezh, dated December 3, say that the soldiers of a disciplinary battalion are parading the town in gangs and intimidating the populace. One contingent, it is added is touring the surrounding villages and estates and levying blackmail.

FENCED PUBLIC LANDS

Twelve Indictments Returned Against Cattle Companies.

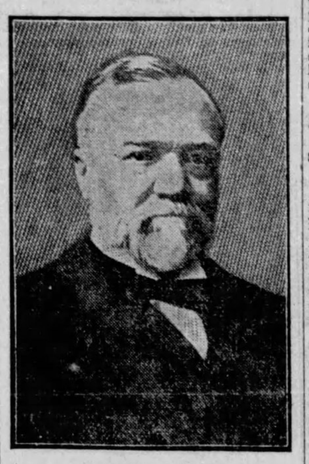
Topeka, Kan., Dec. 7.—The federal grand jury last night returned twelve indictments against eastern land companies and cattle companies for having illegally fenced public lands. It is said more than fifty indictments will be returned against men and companies in Southwestern Kansas on similar charges. One of the indictments returned last night is against the Boice Cattle company, of New York, of which H. S. Boice, of Kansas City, is president. The Boice company is charged with having fenced more than 6,000 acres of land in Norton county, half of which belongs to the government.

IF HE OWNED AMERICA

Carnegie Would Give Premium to All Immigrants.

New York, Dec. 8.—Andrew Carnegie, before the Civic Federation yesterday afternoon, said that if he owned America he would give a premium to immigrants for coming here. Mr. Carnegie was speaking on the immigration question and said:

"Our country has more than one serious problem, but immigration is not among them. We have solved the question in the present but somewhat too drastic law that we have enacted. It is



ANDREW CARNEGIE.

not a problem for us. It is the problem for the poor, unfortunate countries from which we are draining the best blood.

"Now, I hold that the prime test and the only test we should exact is this: Has a man the ambition to enjoy the rights of an American citizen and has he the habits of sobriety and frugality to save the sum necessary for him to reach this port? And is he skillful enough to earn that surplus? I want no better testimony than that.

"If I owned America and was running it as a business operation, I would not only look for that man, but I would give every man of that kind a premium to come here, and consider it the best bargain I had ever made in my life. Taking the value of a man, woman or child in this republic as low as a slave, and that was an average of about $1,000 fifty years ago, and you are getting 400,000 a year, which means $440,000,000 cash value.

"Furthermore, every man who comes here is a consumer, and ninety per cent. of all the earnings of even the most saving goes to employ other labor of some kind.

"It is not purity of blood you want. It is the mingling of different bloods that makes the American."

PAT CROWE NOT GUILTY

Cleared of Charge of Killing of Policeman—Rearrested.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 8.—Pat Crowe, who has been on trial on a charge of shooting, with intent to kill, Officer Albert Jackson on September 6, last night was acquitted.

Crowe was remanded to jail to await trial on the charge of highway robbery, in connection with the alleged kidnaping

PAT CROW

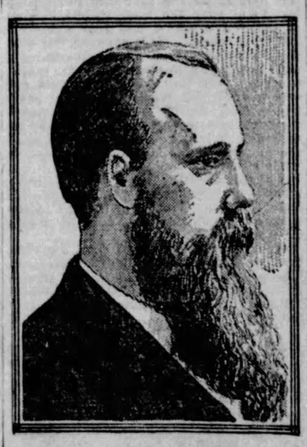
five years ago of Eddie Cudahy, son of E. A. Cudahy, a millionaire.

There was no law covering kidnaping at the time the alleged crime was committed, and for that reason a highway robbery charge has been placed against Crowe.

SENATOR MINCHOLL DEAD

Unique Figure in American Politics.

Portland, Ore., Dec. 8.—United States Senator John H. Mitchell died here this



JOHN H. MITCHELL.

afternoon from loss of blood, following the extraction of a tooth yesterday.

From 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon physicians worked unceasingly until after 7 o'clock last evening before the flow of blood could be stopped.

The severe mental strain which the senator has undergone for the last year, owing to his connection with the land fraud trials in this state, left him in a weakened physical condition to withstand the loss of blood.

CLARK ON THE CHINESE

Senator Wants Coolie Labor Barred Out.

New York, Dec. 9.—During the Civil Federation meeting here yesterday afternoon United State Senator William A Clark, of Montana, speaking on Asiatic immigration said:

"An experience of forty years on the Pacific coast and in the state of Montana, and as an employer of a great number of men, has enabled me to form an opinion as the desirability of the admission of Chinese, and I have arrived at this conclusion. I believe that I voice the almost universal sentiment of the people of that state, both employers and employed, and I believe that sentiment is shared by every other state that we should not allow what we call coolie labor to come into this country unrestricted."

ATTACKS FOREIGN POLICY

Socialist Leader in Reichstag Denounces the Government.

Berlin, Dec. 7.—Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader in the reichstag, today attacked the government's foreign policy. He said that the emperor after the unveiling of the Moltke monument had delivered a speech indicating the seriousness of the situation and the imperial chancellor had spoken of the deep-seated hostility of the Brititsh toward the Germans. This Herr Bebel believed would be contradicted across the channel. Here there was no hostility against Great Britain.

Continuing the speaker alluded to the emperor's speech regarding "Keeping their powder dry and to a Bavarian prince having said that the emperor had in 1904 saved German from a great war. The imperial chancellor had said in April that there was no sign that any power was going to infringe on German interests, but when the emperor landed in Morocco all this was changed at one stroke. The emperor's visit was a provocation calculated to excite the greatest distrust on the part of other nations. Continuing Herr Bebel said

"I refuse to be put off with the dictum that such things must not be discussed in the reichstag because they concern the welfare of all the German people and because it might mean war."

The last remark of the Socialist leader was greeted with scornful laughter from the members of the right party.

WANT REPRESENTATION

The Liberals of Ireland Make Known Their Wants

Dublin, Dec. 6. — The Irish national convention was opened at the Mansion house this morning under the presidency of John Redmond. There was a good gathering of members of parliament and delegates from all parts of the country. Special interest was taken by those present at the convention in the advent of the new liberal administration at Westminster.

In this connection the following resolution will be proposed:

"We solemnly assert that no new system of government in Ireland will be ac-

JOHN REDMOND.

cepted as satisfactory except a legislative assembly freely elected and representative of the people with power to make laws for Ireland, and an executive government responsible to that assembly, and this convention declares that the Irish national party cannot enter into an alliance with, or give permanent support to any English party or government which does not make the question of granting such an assembly and executive to Ireland the cardinal point of its program."

Boston, Dec. 6. — The United Irish league of America yesterday afternoon sent a cablegram to John E. Redmond, M. P., to be read before the Irish national convention today, in which the league pledges its fealty and support to "Nationalist Ireland, united under leadership of Redmond, worthy successor of Parnell." The cablegram continued: "Irish-America looks to your convention for solid unity of all lovers of our motherland in the coming great struggle for final abolition of landlordism and for Irish national self-government. Cordial congratulations that the Balfour government is a thing of the past."

HAS PAID DEATH PENALTY

Mrs. Mary Rogers Hanged in Vermont For Murder of Her Husband.

Windsor, Vt., Dec. 8.—Mrs. Mary Mabel Rogers was hanged at the Vermont state prison at Windsor at 1:13 o'clock this afternoon for the murder of her husband, Marcus Rogers, at Bennington, August 13, 1902. Mrs. Rogers was pronounced dead by the prison officials at 1:37½.

The execution took place after the woman had been twice reprieved on account of appeals made in her case by her counsel and after the United States supreme court refused to take action in the case. Only a comparatively few persons witnessed the hanging, the number being restricted to those permitted to attend by the law.

The crime for which Mrs. Mary Mabel Rogers was sentenced to death was the murder of her husband, Marcus Rogers, at Bennington, August 13, 1902. At the time the crime was committed Mrs. Rogers was only 19 years old. She had been separated from her husband for some time, and was desirous of marrying a young man named Maurice Knapp.

On the day of the murder Marcus Rogers went to Bennington to visit his wife, and that night she arranged to meet him in the woods near the Walloonsac river. While caressing him she induced him to allow her to bind his hands, and while he was powerless she chloroformed him. In this she was aided by Leon Perham, a halfwitted boy, who was the son of the woman with whom she boarded. Another woman, Estella Bates, was present.

After chloroforming Rogers, Perham and Mrs. Rogers rolled the body into the river, where it was found the next day. In order to divert suspicion, the woman wrote a note to which she signed her husband's name, giving the impression that he had commtted suicide.

Immediately after the murder Mrs. Rogers endeavored to collect life insurance to the amount of $500, and also made arrangements to purchase furniture for the house where she expected to live when she married Knapp.

A few days after the murder Mrs. Rogers, Perham and the Bates woman were arrested. Perham made a complete confession, and both he and Mrs. Rogers were found guilty of murder in the first degree. Perham was sentenced to imprisonment for life, while the court's sentence in Mrs. Rogers' case was death on the gallows.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Washington, Dec. 5.—Senate—The senate gave practically all of its time to listening to the reading of the President's message. The document received the closest attention. At 2:50 o'clock the senate adjourned until tomorrow as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Benjamin F. Marsh, member of the house from Illinois.

House—President Roosevelt's message received the attention of the house for two and a half hours, and it was applauded. Preliminary steps were taken toward appropriating the needed emergency funds for the Panama canal, and this matter will be the business for tomorrow. The house received and ordered referred to one of the regular election committees a protest from the Fifth congressional district of Illinois stating that Anthony Michalek, who yesterday was sworn in as a member of the house from that district, is not a citizen of the United States. Upon motion of Mr. Goldfogle, of New York, a resolution was read expressing the sympathy of the American people for the distressed Russian Jews. The resolution was ordered printed in the public record and referred to the committee on foreign affairs on the announcement of the death of John M. Pinckney, late a member from Texas, the house agreed to resolutions in his memory, and at 4 o'clock adjourned until tomorrow as a further mark of respect.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Senate—The senate began business in earnest today, several hundred bills and resolutions being introduced. Some of the more important follow: By Mr. Frye—Concerning private pensions. By Mr. Newlands—Directing the interstate commerce commission to frame an act for the incorporation of interstate railroads. By Mr. Culberson—Setting aside one-half of the unappropriated public lands in the Philippines belonging to the United States to create a permanent free school fund. By Mr. Frye—Providing for a national university. By Mr. Foraker—A railroad rate regulation bill. By Mr. Gallinger—For a merchant marine subsidy. A resolution directing the committee on judiciary to inquire into and report whether under the constitution congress has authority to supervise marine, fire and life insurance was adopted without debate. At 1:56 p. m. the senate went into executive session, confirming the appointment of Secretary of State Root, Assistant Secretary of State Bacon and Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia McComas. At 2:07 p m. the senate adjourned until tomorrow as a mark of respect to the memory of John S. Pinkney, late a representative from Texas.

House—The house, in committee of the whole, today considered the emergency appropriation bill for the Panama canal, after the committee on rules had prepared a rule to force consideration of the measure, and providing for limited debate. The oratory of the members was exhausted, and the bill will be read for amendment and placed on its final passage tomorrow. The house adjourned at 4:15 p. m. until tomorrow.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Senate—The senate adopted a resolution directing the committee on naval affairs to investigate the condition of the old frigate Constitution with a view to its repair. Mr. Tillman's resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for information as to campaign contributions by national banks was adopted. In executive session the nominations of Charles J. Bonaparte, secretary of the navy, and Truman H. Newberry, of Michigan, assistant secretary of the navy, were confirmed. The extradition treaty with Denmark was ratified. Adjourned at 2:13 p. m. until Monday.

House—The house passed the Panama canal appropriation bill without opposition after adopting an amendment by Mr. Bonynge, of Colorado, cutting the amount from $16,500,000 to $11,000,000 and defeating amendments by Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, limiting the appropriation to $8,888,333 and by Mr. Prince, of Illinois, fixing the sum at $10,050,000. An amendment by Mr. Williams striking out the bonding feature of the bill under which a tax disability against the proposed bonds is removed was defeated, 152 to 107. Messrs. Williams and Prince protested against the issuance of bonds for canal work when there is $134,000,000 cash in the treasury and $55,000,000 in national banks drawing no interest. An amendment by Mr. Burgess, of Texas, giving the secretary of war authority to fortify the canal at each terminal also was lost. An amendment by Mr. Mann, of Illinois, requiring detailed statements of canal expenditure and estimates to be furnished to congress at each regular session and restricting all expenditures to money appropriated by congress was adopted. Adjourned at 3:35 p. m. until Monday.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Senate.—Spirited debate was occasioned in the senate today by the introduction of a bill by Mr. Tillman authorizing the interstate commerce commission to fix maximum rates. Mr. Foraker declared that the bill proved that its author believed the present law sufficient to correct all transportation evils except excessive rates. Mr. Tillman responded that he had thought the present laws adequate until the investigation begun by Judson and Harmon into the Santa Fe case had ended in a miserable fiasco. The Panama canal emergency appropriation will be received from the house, and after considerable discussion, during which the high salaries paid employes was criticised, it was referred to the appropriation committee by a vote of 40 to 23. The death of the late Senator Mitchell of Oregon was not mentioned during the session and the erasure of his name from the rolls follows.

House. — Announcement of committees was made in the house today. A resolution was passed slightly increasing the membership in several important committees, owing to the fact that the membership of the house has grown from 356 to 386. Mr. Lamar (Fla.), a Democrat, who, with Mr. Shackleford (Mo.), had been left off the interstate and foreign commerce committee, was stopped from voicing open criticism of Mr. Williams, the minority leader, only by the latter's strong objection. Mr. Sulzer (N. Y.) introduced a resolution of sympathy for the Russian Jews.

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ENGAGED TO LONGWORTH

President's Eldest Daughter to Wed Representative.

New York, Dec. 12.—The engagement of the President's eldest daughter, Miss Alice Roosevelt, and Representative Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, has

NICHOLAS LONGWORTH.

been frequently reported on the strength merely of rumors in society circles at the national capital, and it has been frequently denied authoritatively. Even Miss Roosevelt has not been able to keep herself free from journalistic query upon the subject. Now, however, matters stand somewhat differently, as between the couple and society, as they have become engaged and formal announcement will be made by Mrs. Roosevelt within a few days at the White House. The wedding will occur in the early spring.

MERIWETHER SENTENCED

Confined to Naval Academy for One Year.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Midshipman Minor Meriwether, jr., who was tried by court-martial for causing the death of Midshipman Branch, has been sentenced to confinement to the limits of the naval academy for a period of one year and to be publicly reprimanded by the secretary of the navy.

Secretary Bonaparte has ordered that the sentence be carried out, but that so much of the penalty as would debar the accused from serving on any practice ship attached to the academy, be remitted.

Representative Broussard, of Louisiana, who had a conference with the secretary this morning regarding the case, after reading the findings, announced that he was entirely satisfied with them.

$25,000 PAINTING STOLEN.

New York, Dec. 12.—The theft of a $25,000 painting by Greco, entitled "Christ and the Cross," from an art gallery in Madrid, became known here today. Custom inspectors at this port have been asked to keep a watch for it, as it is thought that an effort will be made to bring it to this country.

PRINCE MIN INDISPOSED

Has Not Cet Recovered From Shock of Brother's Death.

Washington, Dec. 9.—Prince Min Yueng Tchan, the former minister of Korea to France, who came to this country to try to influence the American government in favor of his country and to protest against the protectorate by Japan over Korea, has not yet visited the state department or made any steps to have an interview with Secretary of State Root.

He is still at his apartments in the Arlington hotel in this city, and is too ill to receive any callers. His indisposition is mostly caused by the sudden shock he received when informed of the death of his brother.

Mr. Kin, the Korean charge d'affaires in this country, called on Mr. Peirce, third assistant secretary of state, early in the morning, but refused to tell what his mission was or whether he had made any arrangements for an interview between Prince Min and the state department authorities.

A WEAK MAN

My Dear Brother: If Worry, Dissipation or Hard Work has worn you out; if the Errors or Excesses of youth or early manhood have unstrung your nerves or sapped your energies; if Advancing Age has weakened your powers; or if Varicocele, Weak Organs, Lost Ambition, Nervousness, Failing Virility, or Bladder of Kidney Troubles bother you at any age, I want to tell you on my honor as a man that

Beck's Wonder-Workers for Men

used one tablet at a dose, three times a day, at home, or at your work, will cure you easier, quicker and cheaper than any other remedy in the world, and certainly prepare you anew for the duties and pleasures of a full and perfect manhood. My successful career of eight years at the same old stand proves that I am not a quack, fraud or fakir. Think of the record!—only 12 complaints (every one of which was made good) in 8 years, during which over 600,000 Weak Men of all ages were made strong, and the largest mail-order medicine business in the world built up. My Wonder-Workers do not contain poison, and the price is only one dollar per box, always cash with order, by ex. at your expense. If you send $1.15 I send it by mail sealed and prepaid. When you order please mention this paper. Sincerely your friend,

GEO. S. BECK, 18 Main St., Springfield, O.

Hon. Asa S. Bushnell said: "There is no squarer man living than Geo. S. Beck."

Dr. J. A. West says: "I use Wonder-Workers in my practice. It is the best of all, and perfectly safe to use under any circumstances."

Thousands of cured men say, "best on earth."

MARK TWAIN'S BIRTHDAY

Fittingly Celebrated at a Dinner in New York.

New York, Dec. 6.—Mark Twain was the guest of honor last night at a dinner at Delmonico's given by Col. George Harvey in honor of the humorist's seventieth birthday. The guests were confined closely to writers of imaginative literature, and about 170 authors were present, nearly half of them women. During the dinner a congratulatory cable message was received from England signed by forty of the most distinguished writers there.

When Mark Twain arose to speak he could not proceed for several minutes on account of the cheers that were given in greeting. He said:

"The seventieth birthday. It is the time of life when you arrive at a new and awful dignity; when you may throw aside the decent reserves which have oppressed you for a generation, and stand unafraid and unabashed upon your seven-terraced summit and look down and teach unrebuked. You can tell the world how you got there. It is what they all do. You shall never get tired of telling by what delicate arts and deep moralities you climbed up to the great place. You will explain the process and dwell on the particulars with senile rapture. I have been anxious to explain my own system this long time, and now at last I have the right.

"I have achieved my seventy years in the usual way—by sticking strictly to a scheme of my life which would kill anybody else. It sounds like an exaggeration, but that is really the common rule for attaining to old age. We have no permanent habits until we are forty. Then they begin to harden, presently they petrify, then business begins. Since forty I have been regular about going to bed and getting up—and that is one of the main things. I have made it a rule to go to bed when there wasn't anybody left to sit up with; and I have made it a rule to get up when I had to. This has resulted in an unswerving regularity of irregularity.

"In the matter of diet—which is another main thing—I have been persistently strict in sticking to the things which did not agree with me until one or the other of us got the best of it. Until lately I got the best of it myself. But last spring I stopped frolicking with mince pie after midnight, up to then I had always believed it was not loaded. For thirty years I have taken coffee and bread at eight in the morning and no bite nor sup till 7:30 in the evening.

"I have made it a rule never to smoke more than one cigar at a time. I have no other restrictions as regards smoking. I do not know just when I began to smoke, I only know it was in my father's lifetime, and that I was discreet. He passed from this life early in 1847, when I was a shade past eleven; ever since then I have smoked publicly. As an example to others, and not that I care for moderation myself, it has always been my rule never to smoke when asleep, and never to refrain when awake."

LOSS OF LIFE ON LAKES

Was Larger Than for a Number of Years.

Lives Lost	213
HOW LIVES WERE LOST.	
Drowned during storms	116
Fell overboard	39
Fell into ship hold	20
Killed by accident	15
Lost in collisions	9
Death from exposure	4
By explosions	4
Suicides	4
Passengers lost	2
WHERE VICTIMS MET DEATH.	
Lake Superior	95
Lake Erie	40
Lake Huron	38
Lake Michigan	15
Lake Ontario	10
Detroit-St. Clair Pass	11
Soo Passage	6

Chicago, Dec. 11.—Death took a heavier toll from the men navigating the great lakes during the season than in any previous year since the coming of big boats. A total of 213 lives were lost. Of these 116 were drowned off the ships during the three great storms of the fall. The remaining ninety-nine were lost by falling overboard and other accidents.

In 1904 the number of dead were forty-nine, which went to the other extreme of being the smallest loss on record. It was then generally believed by marine men that the big steel steamers, to which the traffic of the lakes was going, were so safe that a serious loss of life on board them was out of the question. In fact, vesselmen said that lake navigation was freer from loss of life than any other great occupation. All this was upset by the season now closing.

Compared with previous years, the list of dead in 1896 was 66; in 1897 it was 88; 95 in 1898; an even hundred in 1899; 110 in 1900; 122 in 1901; 140 in 1902; 94 in 1903, and 49 in 1904. Last year but two sailors lost their lives in what might be called shipwrecks. This year the number lost in storms was 124.

Lake Erie, which led the list of dead for a number of years, the past season gave place to Lake Superior, where ninety-five sailors were lost, as compared with forty for Lake Erie, thirty-eight for Lake Huron, fifteen for Lake Michigan, ten for Lake Ontario, eleven for the Detroit-St. Clair river passage and six for the Soo passage.

Thirty-nine fell overboard and were drowned and twenty met death by falling in the hold. Fifteen were killed by accidents to machinery either on shipboard or on docks, and the loss of nine lives was due to collision. Four were killed by explosions and four committed suicide. Four died on shipboard from exposure or natural causes.

Of the millions of passengers carried on lake boats, but two were lost. One was a suicide, and the other passenger simply disappeared.

Of the three storms which so largely increased the list of dead, the one of a fortnight ago is considered by vesselmen as perhaps the most dangerous gale on the great lakes for a decade during the season of navigation. The great steel ships, which were supposed to be able to breast any storm, were absolutely powerless when without cargo and standing up against the fury of the wind. They were driven like so much flotsam before the gale and contributed enormously to the money losses as well as to the loss of life.

What is known as the September storm cost forty lives, the October storm cost an equal number, while the great gale of November 28 added thirty-six. Last year there was not a storm of any importance.

JUDGE RUDDICK DEAD.

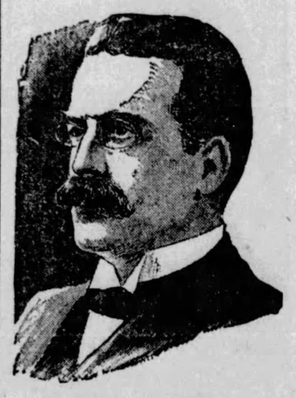
Waverly, Ia., Dec. 12.—G. W. Ruddick, who was judge of the Twelfth judicial district for over twenty years, retiring in 1892, died today of cancer. He was 70 years old.

GIVES ANNUAL REPORT

Less Concerned About Deficit Than Efficiency.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Postmaster General Cortelyou, in his annual report for the past fiscal year, says that while a self-sustaining condition of the postoffice department would be gratifying, he is less concerned about the deficit than the efficiency of administration.

For the fiscal year 1905 the total receipts from all sources were $152,826,585, and the total expenditures $167,181,959, leaving a deficit of $14,572,584. In connection with these figures the postmaster general directs attention to the increased amount of



GEORGE B. CORTELYOU.

free matter handled, which, he says, averaged 12.58 per cent of the entire weight carried, or a loss in revenue of $19,822,000. "Manifestly," he says, "had the matter now carried free been required to have been prepaid, notwithstanding the large expenditures for the rural free delivery service, there would have been no deficit."

Answers Criticisms.

Answering some of the criticisms which he says have been directed against the postal service, he says that much of it overlooks the unusual conditons existing in this country, its great extent of territory and its widely scattered population. With the introduction of rural free delivery as yet unfinished and other details of postal development incomplete, he thinks it the part of wisdom to proceed conservatively until the present service is more nearly perfected. "In other words," says he, "it is believed that for the time being attention can be more profitably devoted to an improvement in the service already established than to an immediate consideration of such questions as the reduction of the rates of postage, a parcels post, postal savings depositories, a postal telegraph and telephone and kindred subjects."

Franking Evil.

As a remedy for the franking evil of which he complains, the postmaster general suggests that there are sound administrative reasons why it would be better business policy for each department to pay postage upon its mail matter according to its class than to return to the practice of requiring government free matter to be prepaid by postage stamps in the same way as similar matter mailed by the public.

The weight of opinion, he says, is in favor of the plan suggested, so modified as to eliminate the necessity of affixing stamps, but maintaining the principle that each department be charged with the whole expense of conducting its business. "From this change," he adds, "there would come great advantages; the tendency to use the mails for matter that ought to be transported otherwise would be restrained; merchandise, including heavy quantities of printed matter, not requiring expeditious hauling, would be sent by cheaper modes of conveyance; only matter not requiring expeditious delivery and on which the postage can be properly paid as for government business would be sent by mail; and the true relation of the postoffice department to the other departments as regards actual receipts and expenditures would be more accurately determined."

Railway Mail Service.

An increase of 3.77 per cent. in the amount of mail handled as compared with 1904, is noted in the railway mail service, which the postmaster general says shows a normal growth with gratifying maintenance of efficiency.

During the year twelve clerks were killed while on duty, and 125 seriously injured. Every effort, he says, has been made to surround the clerks with every possible safeguard. The arduous and hazardous duties incident to the service he says call for some legislative action that will make provision for clerks worn out in the service and maintain its efficiency by the gradual elimination of superannuated clerks.

The present method of determining the rates of pay to transportation companies for carrying the mails is not regarded by the postmaster general as altogether satisfactory, and he says that while he is not at present prepared to recommend specific changes, he believes that certain inquiries being made by him will afford data on which to base future recommendations. He thinks worthy of serious consideration a suggestion that a substantial saving would be effected in railway mail transportation by forwarding bulky periodicals and mailable merchandise by fast freight, but when transported by what ordinarily is known as "fast mail," such matter should pay extra postage.

Second Class Matter.

Dealing with second class matter Postmaster General Cortelyou declares the statute to be inherently wrong. He bases this opinion on the fact that during the last fiscal year the total weight carried at one cent a pound and free was 663,107,128 pounds. "If," says he, "it cost the government as much as five cents a pound to handle this matter in the mails, it will be seen that the amount paid out was $33,155,356, while the actual revenue was $6,186,647." He recommends a thorough review of the whole subject by congress. A flat rate determinable upon the material thing itself, he declares, is what is needed.

As regards the rural free delivery service, the postmaster general expresses confidence that future legitimate extensions can be accomplished at a lower rate of expense.

At the end of the fiscal year, June 30, there were in operation 68,131 postoffices. The number of employes in the service at large is stated to be 280,000, of whom 1,169 are in the department at Washington.

Back in 1790.

After referring to the fact that there is shortly to be celebrated the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, who was for more than twenty years deputy postmaster general for the colonies and who was at the head of the postal service under the confederation, the postmaster general says:

"What a contrast between the service of his day and that of the present time. From 75 postoffices in 1790, the year of Franklin's death, the number had grown in 1901 to 76,945, and now is 68,131; from receipts of $37,935 and expenditures of $32,140 we have advanced in the same period to receipts of $152,826,585 and expenditures of $167,399,169; from a total force of about 500 to a total force of about 280,000."

MEYER IN ST. PETERSBURG

St. Petersburg, Friday, Dec. 8.—(Night) via Helsingfors, Finland, Dec. 9.—The American ambassador, Mr. Meyer, arrived here from Berlin today by rail.

WILL PRACTICE ECONOMY

Count Witte Is Still Firm In His Belief—Will Resign If Necessary.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 10, via Eydtkunen, East Prussia, Dec. 12.—It is learned on high authority that the government has finally decided upon universal suffrage and practically in favor of the old project of twenty-one workmen representatives and the extension of the ballot to the small rent payers, merchants and the educated classes.

However, the law must still pass the council of the empire and receive imperial approval. If the decision is upheld it is apt to end all question of support of the Zemstvoists.

The evening papers today say that the peasants in many provinces have organized under leaders. It is said that the membership of the council of the empire will be reduced by thirty-seven members and that the council of war will be reduced by twenty-three members for the purpose of economy.

The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at St. Petersburg, in a dispatch sends an interview with Count Witte, in which the premier indicates that Russia is confronted with the alternative of a revolution or violent coercion. Though the count has not abandoned hope, he is not sanguine, and if forcible repression should become necessary he will, according to the correspondent, resign his task to other hands.

RUSSIAN TOWN BURNING

Mob Killing and Plundering in Jewish Quarter.

Vienna, Dec. 12.—A dispatch to the Neue Freie Presse from Bucharest, Roumania, says:

"Reports received here through refugees declare that since Sunday the town of Elizabethgrad, Russia, has been burning, and that a mob has been killing and plundering in the Jewish quarter. A regiment is proceeding to Ellabzethgrad from Kishineff to restore order there."

IS ARRESTED IN PANAMA

Former Station Agent Stole $70,000 Worth of Railroad Tickets.

Kansas City, Dec. 12.—M. M. Letts, former station agent for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad at Princeton, Kan., who is charged with stealing $70,000 worth of railroad tickets in 1903 and then burning the depot to hide the theft, has been arrested at Panama, where he was working under an assumed name as a clerk for the canal commission.

Letts escaped from Ottawa, Kan., in a sensational manner some time ago, after being convicted of arson and robbery.

THE MARKETS.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Dec. 12.—Close.—Moderate receipts, the addition to stocks of more than 100,000 bushels of contract wheat at Chicago, an easier tone to the northwestern markets and lower Liverpool cables caused the market to react after a steady opening, with declines reaching ½c during the first hour. The tone was decidedly heavy. Trade ruled light, dull and uninteresting. The closing of navigation, which meant slower movement for outgoing wheat, also weighed against the market.

Probably the most important factor in shaping the bearish tenor was the estimate on the world's crop, which placed the total at 100,000,000 bushels more than that of a year ago. This estimate allows 85,000,000 less from India and 20,000,00 less from Argentine. As against this, as bull arguments, were the small reserves carried over, the enormous home and European consumption and the unfavorable conditions generally for fall seeding in continental Europe.

Big country acceptances together with a quiet flour situation and an almost total absence of demand prevented any recovery of prices. The weather map reported from Argentina had a more reassuring effect.

Primary wheat receipts were 727,000 bushels, against 1,152,000 a week ago and 774,000 a year ago. Shipments were 320,000 bushels, against 1,548,000 and 282,000.

Missouri official estimate of a corn crop of 243,000,000 bushels, as against 177,000,000 a year ago, establishing the heaviest yield in the history of the state and one of the biggest yields ever recorded in any state, caused sentiment to rule bearish. With this came the weakness of wheat, and between the two forces prices broke. The initial losses were enlarged during the hour. The heavier receipts helped the weakness along. Cables also contributed to the support of the bears' position.

Longs playing fast and loose today gave corn a severe setback. Prices broke sharply. Primary corn receipts were 1,069,000 bushels, against 633,000 a week ago and 1,395,000 a year ago. Shipments were 386,000 bushels, against 597,000 and 451,000.

Belief that the market for oats was over-bought, which inspired the opinion that any attempt at liquidation would be attended by severe results, caused trade to move slowly. Prices were easier. Receipts were moderately large. Demand and offerings were scattered.

There was no feature to the closing.

There was no feature worthy of mention in clover seed today. Prices ruled at the old levels. Demand ran better than the offerings. Receipts were light. Basket seems to be well balanced. Off-grades were good sellers. Closing was easy in the near options and unchanged in the deferred futures.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close. Dec. 12.	Dec. 11.
Wheat—					
Cash	90½	90½	90	90	90¼
Dec.	90½	90½	90	90	90¼
May	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¾	92⅛
July	85⅞	85⅞	85½	85⅝	86
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	45¼	45⅜
Dec.	44⅜	44⅜	44½	44½	45
May	44¾	44¾	44½	44½	44⅞
July	*45	45¼	45	45	45¼
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	....	33½
Dec.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	33½
May	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	34½
July	*33	33	43	33	33¼
Clover Seed—					
Cash	....	....	....	8.07	8.10
Dec.	8.10	8.10	8.07	8.07	8.10
Jan.	8.15	8.15	8.12	8.12	8.15
Feb.	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20
March	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	69	69
No. 3	....	....	....	....	64½
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	1.55	1.55
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	8.00	8.00

*Bid.

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
Dec.	95⅜	95⅜	94⅜	94⅝	95⅜
May	93⅜	93⅜	92⅞	93¼	93⅞
Corn—					
Dec.	55⅜	55⅝	55½	55½	56
May	50⅜	50⅝	50	50¼	50⅞

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
Dec.	83	83	82¾	83	83¾
May	87⅞	87⅞	87½	87⅝	88⅛
July	....	....	....	81½	82⅜

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	82¾	83¼
May	....	....	....	86½	87¼

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	83	83¼
May	....	....	....	86⅜	86⅞

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Dec.	86	87	85⅞	86¾	86⅜
May	89¼	89¼	88½	88⅞	89¼
July	84¼	84½	83⅝	83⅞	84⅜
Corn—					
Dec., new	44⅝	44⅝	44¼	44¼	44⅜
Dec., old	45⅝	45⅝	45¼	45⅜	45⅝
May	44½	44½	44⅛	44⅜	44⅝
July	44⅝	44⅝	44⅜	44½	44⅞
Jan.	42½	42½	42½	42½	42⅝
Oats—					
Dec.	31¼	31¼	30⅝	30⅞	31⅜
May	32⅜	32⅜	32½	32⅝	32⅞
July	31⅜	31⅜	31	31¼	31½

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Jan.	13.37	13.42	13.17	13.22	13.42
May	13.47	13.47	13.22	13.40	13.42
Lard—					
Dec.	7.80	7.80	7.70	7.70	7.75
Jan.	7.45	7.47	7.30	7.35	7.42
May	7.35	7.37	7.20	7.32	7.35
Ribs—					
Jan.	7.00	7.00	7.97	6.97	6.97
May	7.15	7.15	7.10	7.15	7.15

DO YOU WANT A Fine Colored Picture Of Our $180,000. STALLION Dan Patch 1:55¼

WORLD RECORDS MADE BY DAN PATCH

MILE RECORD	1:55¼
HALF-MILE RECORD	:56
MILE TRACK WAGON	1:57½
UNPACED MILE RECORD	1:58
HALF-MILE TRACK WAGON	2:05
HIGH WHEEL RECORD	2:04¾
TWO-MILE RECORD	4:17
HALF-MILE TRACK	2:01
And Canadian Half-Mile Track Record	2:06

Dan Patch has paced 36 miles in 2:01½ to 1:55½. Dan has paced 9 miles that averaged 1:57½.

Unequaled by all pacers and trotters in the history of the world, combined.

Dan Patch never paced behind a wind shield because such records are not allowed. Statements to the contrary are made by people who are *Ignorant* or Malicious.

DAN BROKE SIX WORLD Records within 8 months from the time he commenced to eat "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" 3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

It always gives any animal better digestion and assimilation, purer and richer blood and permanently strengthens and builds up the entire system. Dan Patch eats it every day and his marvelous strength, endurance and speed has astonished the entire world.

"International Stock Food" always gives paying results for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs, Pigs, and is extra good for stallions, brood mares, breeding cattle or brood sows. It is absolutely harmless even if taken into the human system. Our own stallions Dan Patch 1:55¼, Cresceus 2:02¼, Directum 2:05¼, Arion 2:07¾, Roy Wilkes 2:06½, Ed Patch 2:08¾, Buttonwood 2:17 and over one hundred high class brood mares and their colts on our "International Stock Food Farm" eat it every day. Prepared from Medicinal Roots, Herbs, Seeds and Barks.

DAN PATCH 1:55¼ IN 6 COLORS MAILED FREE

DESCRIPTION OF OUR NEW PICTURE

We have a Beautiful, Colored Lithograph of our World Famous Champion Pacing Stallion Dan Patch 1:55¼. It is made from the above Photograph and is as natural and life like as if you stood on the track and saw Dan coming toward you. This Photograph was taken by our own artist and shows Dan flying through the air at a 1:55¼ gait and with every foot off the ground and being driven by Harry Hersey who drove Dan in his wonderful mile in 1:55¼. This Large, Beautiful, Colored Lithograph gives all of Dan's records with dates and is one of the "Finest Motion Horse Pictures" ever taken. Its size is 16 by 24 and is worthy to hang on the wall of any home or office as it makes an extra fine picture for framing. It cost us $25,000. to get out the first harness horse to ever command an offer of $180,000, cash which we received this year for Dan Patch and promptly refused.

MAILED TO YOU ABSOLUTELY FREE POSTAGE PREPAID IF YOU WRITE US AND ANSWER 1st. How Much Stock of All Kinds You Own. 2nd. Name Paper in Which You Saw this Offer.

Largest Stock Food Factory in the World. Capital Paid in $2,000,000.

Write at once to **International Stock Food Co.,** MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. U. S. A.

Live Stock.

A strong and growing demand for live hogs, as is evidenced at the Toledo stock yards, finds little relief if the number of unfilled orders, reported at the close, indicates anything. Business started in brisk with prices at yesterday's closing level. A bundle of good wire orders, coupled with the support of local buyers, soon ate up the 17 cars placed on sale. Inquiries seem to run to the light weights rather than the coarser grades. Expected arrivals this afternoon are all taken.

Two cars of mixed cattle brought strong prices for their kind. Demand for this class of stock locally is growing daily. Market for calves was steady, with receipts not keeping pace with the demand. Local slaughterers took all sheep and lambs as they were unloaded. Demand was unsatisfied at the closing.

Hogs—Selected heavies, average 250 to 300 lbs., $5.00@5.05; good mediums, average 200 to 250 lbs. and up, $4.95@5.00; good mixed, average 160 lbs. and up, $4.95@5.00; yorkers, $4.95; light yorkers, $4.90; bulk of sales, $4.95@5.00; pigs, $4.90; bulks and roughs, $3.00@4.35.

Cattle—Good to prime steers, 1,200 lbs. and up, $4.00@5.25; fair to good steers, $3.00@3.75; good to choice feeders, $3.50@4.25; fair to best cows, $3.00@3.50; common and light heifers, $2.50@3.00; bulls, $2.50@3.50.

Calves—Choice veals, $5.50@7.00; fair to good veals, $5.00@5.50; heavy and few veals, $2.00@4.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice yearlings, $4.25@4.85; good mixed sheep, $4.00@4.50; culls and common, $2.00@2.50; spring lambs, $7.25.

Chicago, Dec. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,000; market weak; beeves, $3.40@6.70; cows and heifers, $1.40@4.75; stockers and feeders, $2.40@4.15; Texans, $3.50@4.25; westerns, $3.30@4.75. Hogs—Receipts, 35,000; market strong; mixed and butchers, $4.65@4.95; good heavy, $4.85@4.97½; rough heavy, $4.60@4.70; light, $4.80@4.90; pigs, $4.25@4.85; bulk of sales, $4.80@4.90. Sheep—Receipts, 18,000; market strong; sheep, $4.00@5.90; lambs, $4.75@7.85.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., Dec. 12.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade.)—Hogs—Receipts, 40 cars; all grades, $5.05.

Calves—Receipts light; market 25c lower; top, $8.25.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 7 cars; market strong.

Cattle—Receipts, 8 cars; market slow.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 12.—(Brinkman, Wood & Beck's special report to The Blade.)—Hogs—Receipts, 25 cars; heavy and medium heavy Yorkers, $5.15; light Yorkers and pigs, $5.00@5.05.

Sheep, $4.50@5.80; lambs, $5.00@7.85.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 12.—(Swope, H. W. & B.'s special report to The Blade.)—Cattle—Receipts, 20 cars; market slow at yesterday's prices.

Hogs—Receipts, 40 cars; market a shade lower; all grades, $5.10@5.15.

Sheep—Receipts, 10 cars; market strong; best lambs, $8.00; yearlings, $6.75@7.00; best wether sheep, $5.75@6.00; mixed ashep, $5.25@5.50; heavy ewes, $5.50; culls, $3.00@4.00.

Calves, $5.00@9.00.

Money and Stocks.

New York, Dec. 12.—(Wall street.)—Opening trading in the stock market today was on a very large scale and in many prominent stocks there were running sales of many thousands of shares at varying quotations. Anaconda made a jump of 7 points, National Lead was up 1¾, Missouri Pacific 1¾, Reading 1¾, Ontario & Western, Locomotive and Slosss-Sheffield Steel a point, and New York Central, Norfolk & Western and American Car preferred large fractions. There were a few scattering losses amongest specialties, Tennessee Coal declining ¾.

The extended losses of stocks of secondary and minor importance contributed the most interesting features of the early market and the diversion of interest from yesterday's favorites was shown by a general scaling down of prices. These, however, were of little consequence and their relegation to the background was marked more by contracted dealings than any manifestation of weakness. Tennessee Coal resumed its extraordinary fluctuations and after falling 2 points ran up 4¾ to 144¾. Reading fluctuated feverishly within a range of 1½ over last night. National Biscuit improved 3¼, Federal Mining 2½, and Lead 2¼. Pressed Steel Car and Knickerbocker Ice yielded 1½. Rock Island preferred 1¼.

Trading was quiet and the tone of the market rather heavy. Some of the specialties that started strong receded to well below yesterday, including Amalgamated Copper and Sugar. Lead lost all its gains. Delaware & Hudson and Lake Erie & Western showed losses of 2. National Biscuit rose 6½ in all, the preferred 2. Reading's advance to 141¾ stimulated a general advance again before noon. The New York Public Utilities started upward in company with Brooklyn Transit, Metropolitan Street Railway and Consolidated Gas rising 1½ to 2¾ over yesterday, and Metropolitan Securities a point. Amalgamated Copper recovered to a point above yesterday and American Car preferred gained 1¾. Bonds were firm at noon.

Stocks comprising the Metal group were bought by traders for a profitable turn, but they did not succeed in stirring much of a following outside of Colorado Fuel, which was bought heavily and carried up to 50¾. In other quarters of the list quotations were very narrow and the general speculation quiet. Brooklyn Union Gas made a belated rise of five points in sympathy with the earlier advance in local municipal stocks.

New York Stock Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Allis-Chal. pfd.	63½	63½	62½	62½
Am. Loco. com.	68½	69⅝	68	69½
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co.	148½	149¾	146¼	147¾
Atchison	87⅞	89⅜	87⅛	87¾
Atchison pfd.	104½	104⅝	104½	104⅝
Am. Car & F. Co.	40	41¼	39¾	40½
Anaconda	184½	189¼	182¾	188
Amal. Copper	97¾	98⅜	96¾	98¼
Am. Tob. 4s	81¾	82⅜	81¾	81¾
Am. Tob. pfd.	108½	108¾	108¾	108¾
Am. Smelters	155	160¼	154⅜	160¼
Am. Woolen Co.	44	44¾	43¾	43⅜
Balt. & Ohio	113¼	113½	113½	113
B'lyn R. Trans.	85	87⅜	84⅜	86¼
Chicago & G. W.	21¾	22	21⅜	21⅜
Canadian Pac.	173⅞	174	173	173½
Clover Leaf	37	37	37	37
Clover Leaf pfd.	58¾	58¾	57⅞	57⅞
Colorado Fuel	47	52¼	47	51⅝
Corn Products	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
Ches. & Ohio	55¾	56⅜	55¾	56¼
Del. & Hudson	225	225	225	225
Distillers' Sec.	48¾	49⅜	48¾	49
Erie com.	48⅝	49⅜	48¼	48⅝
do. 1st pref.	81⅛	81⅞	81¼	80⅝
do. 2nd pref.	74	74	73⅝	73⅝
Ill. Central	177	177½	177	177
K. C. Sou. com.	34½	34⅝	34	34
do. pref.	65⅜	66	65¼	65⅜
Louis. & Nash.	152⅜	154½	152	153⅜
Cast Iron Pipe	46	45⅞	44½	45⅝
U. S. Rubber	57	57	55⅜	55⅝
Mex. Central	23⅝	24	23½	23⅝
Metropolitan	117½	117¾	117½	118⅝
Met. Securities	73½	74⅝	73½	73⅝
Missouri Pacific	102¼	103⅞	102½	102⅝
M., K. & T. com.	38¼	38⅜	37¾	38⅛
M., K. & T. pfd.	68	68	68	68
North Am. Co.	99¾	100¾	99¾	100¾
N. Y. Central	153⅜	154½	153⅜	154
Nickel Plate com.	72	72¼	71	71½
N. & W. com.	84⅞	85⅞	84⅞	85⅝
Ont. & Western	54	54⅜	53¾	53¾
Penn. Ry.	141¾	141⅞	140⅜	140⅝
Pacific Mail	50¾	50¾	50¼	50¼
People's Gas Co.	106¼	106¾	106	106
Reading com.	140¼	141¾	139⅜	140¾
Rock Island	26	26	25½	25½
Rock Island pfd.	66	66	65½	65⅞
Rep. I. & S. Co.	35	35	34	34⅜
Rep. pfd.	107½	107⅝	107	107
Ry. Steel Spgs.	61¼	61¾	60	61¼
So. Ry.	35⅞	36⅛	35⅝	36¼
So. Ry. pfd.	100	100	100	100
St. Paul	180½	181¾	179	179½
Southern Pacific	70¼	70¾	69½	69⅝
Texas Pacific	34⅝	35⅞	34½	35
Ten. C'l & Iron.	141	144¾	140	142⅜
Union Pacific	142¾	143¾	141¼	142
U. P. conv. 4's	141¾	141⅝	141¼	141⅜
U. S. Steel pfd.	106	106	105⅞	105⅞
Virginia Chem.	42	44	42	44
Wabash com.	20¾	21¼	2⅜	2⅜
Wabash pfd.	41⅝	42	41½	41⅝
Wab. Deb. B's.	76⅛	76⅞	76½	76⅝
Western Union	92¾	93½	93⅜	93⅝
W. & L. E. com.	18	18	18	18
Am. Fry. com.	14	14½	13¾	14¼
Am. Fry. pfd.	49½	49⅝	48⅝	49

Toledo Produce Market.

Butter—Steady. Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 26c; solid packed, 24c; dairy, 16@17c; packing stocks, 15½c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 28@30